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Job Counseling Proposal; War Prediction Declined; Roll-Call Vote Refused

The World's Day—February 1, 1944

Boston: Job Counseling on Wide Scale Urged

Job counseling on a nation-wide scale and financed by Federal funds was suggested today by Norman Abbott, Director of Placement at Boston University, as one step toward solution of the postwar problem of re-employment. [Page 2.]

Sales of War Bonds to individuals in the Fourth War Loan through last night were $63,800,000, or 24.7 per cent of the State's quota of $258,000,000 for individuals. This was an increase for the day of only $3,800,000 as against a needed $10,000,000 average per day during the drive. [Page 2.]

An ambulance purchased by the Women's Auxiliary of Amos Lodge of B'nai B'rith, was presented to Mayor Tobin for use by the U. S. Army.

A fine of $2,500 was assessed, and a suspended sentence of one year was imposed on Philip Cohen, of Wiscasset, Maine—who had pleaded guilty to selling poultry in excess of the ceiling price—in the U. S. District Court today. Judge Arthur D. Healey also put the defendant on two years' probation.

In Europe: Churchill Silent on End of War

Prime Minister Churchill declined to predict when the war will end when asked for an opinion in the House of Commons. He also explained that Lord Halifax was not "making any pronouncement on behalf of the Government" in his Toronto speech on postwar security, but felt it "was a valuable contribution to the study of the subject."

A powerful earthquake has been reported in the Turkish town of Gerede, 180 miles east of Istanbul. Tremors lasted 50 seconds, were felt throughout Turkey, and recorded on seismographs in many parts of the world.

The Moscow Radio claims that the Vatican has bowed to Fascism in times past. Quoting Izcestia, official Soviet newspaper, the radiocast declared, "the Vatican has approved of many Fascist acts of aggression. The inglorious part played by the Vatican in Hitler's and Mussolini's ventures is common knowledge, while the Vatican maintained silence when Italy attacked France in June, 1940."

Striking Manchester coal miners were warned that their walkout is illegal and they face prosecution. The warning came from Gordon MacDonald, Regional Government Fuel Co-ordinator, who said that unless the 12,000 workers return immediately he would ask Labor Minister Ernest Bevin to take "appropriate action."

Civilian population of the Mediterranean coast of France is urged by Vichy Radio to evacuate without delay to special reception areas reserved for them.

British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr has arrived in Moscow from London and conferred with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

The Russian budget of 245,000,000,000 rubles is now under discussion by the Supreme Soviet, Russia's governing body.

Hit tune on Moscow's radio today is "This Is the Army, Mister Jones," theme song of Irving Berlin's Army Show, the Soviet monitor in London reports.

Washington: House Refuses Roll-Call Vote

Brushing aside President Roosevelt's suggestion that members "stand up and be counted," the House refused to provide a roll-call vote on legislation to set up uniform Federal ballot machinery for the armed services. [Page 8.]

February rationing quotas releasing new cars and bicycles are the lowest since distribution of these items came under controls, the Office of Price Administration reported. The new passenger automobile quota was fixed at 10,000 units, with the number of bicycles available for sale reduced to 7,500. In January, 15,000 cars and a like number of bicycles were made available for distribution.

The payment of ration points for waste kitchen fats has more than doubled the weekly salvage of fats for war purposes, the Office of Price Administration reported, but receipts are still short of the minimum estimated need.

National: Ticonderoga to Be Launched Feb. 7

The aircraft carrier Ticonderoga, sixth flat-top to be launched at Newport News, Va., in 24 months, will slide into the James River on Feb. 7 at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Arthur D. Whiteside, Director of the Office of Civilian Requirements and vice-chairman of the War Production Board, told the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association in New Orleans, La., that although manufacturers are working at peak production there is a 12 per cent shortage of cotton goods.

The Wyoming Valley, a 22,400-ton tanker, named for a Pennsylvania battle in the Revolutionary War, was launched at Mobile, by the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Corporation.

Production of aircraft sections was resumed at the Ford-operated Willow Run plant after two thirds of the 925 employees who demonstrated in favor of a wage demand returned to work, it was announced in Detroit. The wage dispute involved workers' demands for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, it was explained.

Orient: Toyko Lists Five Goals in War Effort

Tokyo is directing its national war effort toward five goals, according to the Tokyo Radio: increased production of food stuffs; increased production of aircraft and other requirements along with readjustment of the labor front; readjustment of the national living standard to attain a national savings goal of 35 billion yen; strengthening the national air defense structure; invigorating the Greater Asia movement.

The Japanese say that Allied disclosures of Japanese atrocities are part of "a cloak for cruelties committed by the Allies themselves . . . and to stir up emotion among their own people, whose enthusiasm for prosecution of the war was considerably fading."

Americas: Argentine Press Curb Lifting Asked

The Buenos Aires Press Club has asked Argentina's President, General Ramirez, to rescind his recent decree curbing the press and to restore the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, it was reported in diplomatic circles in Montevideo.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Labor Claims On Living Cost Rise Disputed

Bay State survey figures tend to show support of Federal finding of 23.4 per cent.

Dispute over the extent that the cost of living has risen during the past three years continued to grow today as Massachusetts State survey figures were presented to support Federal claims that living costs have jumped 23.4 per cent, as contrasted with labor claims that the increase has been 43.5 per cent.

John P. McBride, State Director of the Division on Necessaries of Life and director of the Massachusetts cost of living monthly survey, said today:

"It happens that our own figure on the rise in the cost of living from January, 1941, to December, 1943, coincides exactly with that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor."

Massachusetts is one of the very few States which operate their own cost of living index, the only others known at the State House here being New Jersey and Michigan.

Labor Survey

Last week the two labor members of the Presidential Committee on the Cost of Living presented a report criticizing the B. L. S. data as inadequately low, and figuring the rise in the cost of living at 43.3 per cent, instead of 23.4 per cent. The two labor men were R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

They declared that the B. L. S. had overlooked many minor factors tending to raise living costs, such as quality depreciation, disappearance of many lines of cheap goods, various wartime changes in family expenditures, etc, etc.

"While there is some truth in what they say, these factors are not suffient to raise the cost of living to the extent claimed, according to our own experience here," Mr. McBride added. "Our figures go along largely with those of the B. L. S., with one marked exception—fuel and light.

Rise in Food Costs

"For instance, the B. L. S. reports a rise in food costs for the country at large of 40.2 per cent, while we find 46.2 per cent. The labor report says food costs went up 74.2 per cent.

"Granting all the supplementary

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Soviet Army Near Border of Estonia; American Seaplanes Rake Wake Island; Public Urges More Aid to MacArthur

American anger rises as Hull discloses that Japan ignored brutality protests.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — Disclosure by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that his nearly 90 protests made to Japan over the past two years of "brutal atrocities and depraved cruelties" inflicted on American and Philippine prisoners have been ignored has increased public and congressional indignation originally aroused by the recent Army-Navy detailed report of atrocities perpetrated against the prisoners of Bataan.

A meeting will be held here Feb. 10, Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico told the Senate, of all interested groups to "get the true facts about the atrocities." Thousands of the prisoners captured in the Philippines came from New Mexico.

Though the combined chiefs of staff are not expected to alter their strategy, which calls for the defeat of Hitler before concentrating on Japan, congressmen again are demanding that more aid be sent to Gen. Douglas MacArthur to "avenge the horrors of Bataan."

Bond Sales Boosted

The Fourth War Loan drive has been stepped perceptibly up by disclosures of the State, Army, and Navy Departments. Bataan Week in the drive opens tomorrow and hundreds of thousands of Americans are buying an extra or larger bond as evidence of their indignation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hull's disclosure that "again and again" he had called Japan's attention to its failure to treat prisoners humanely, but to no avail, is being studied and discussed in all quarters here.

The list of "repeated protests and representations" runs from Jan. 13, 1942, through Jan. 27, 1944, when the following detailed charges were made:

1. Failure to permit representatives of the Swiss Government and of the International Red Cross Committee to visit all Americans where Americans are held.
2. Failure to forward complaints to the appropriate authori-

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Allies meet more Nazi resistance in new march toward Rome from Nettuno.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

AT THE NETTUNO BEACHHEAD, Feb. 1—The German air effort now is the biggest yet seen over Italy. It is being made as the Nazis are concentrating in the path of the Fifth Army's new advance from the Nettuno beachhead toward Rome.

Allied pressure against those forces is increasing all the time and the Germans are counterattacking repeatedly.

Despite the clear-cut sky superiority held by the Allies, the Luftwaffe has been pegging away persistently with hit and run raids. These have been directed not at the slowly advancing Allied troops, but at the rear of them, where they are building up by sea for the coming battle for Rome.

I went up into the front line with a formation that took up its position there during a night that was vibrant with the roar of guns and the rustling whine of shells and mortar bombs overhead.

All night long the firing went on. Periodically the harsh rattle of machine guns, or the staccatto single shots of small arms, told of uneasy stirrings in no-man's land, which was shown up in relief from time to time by the eerie green light of flares.

American and British gunners put over scores of shells to the enemy's one.

Shell fragments cut down the branches of trees overhead. The mortars, which the Germans use so effectively, became very busy. Some of the bomb-bursts were uncomfortably close. But it must have been very peaceful in our line compared with the receiving end of the Allies' artillery fire, which is what the Germans have come to like least in the Italian theater of the war.

Message From Clark

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Feb. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark has sent a message of appreciation to the principal British and French commanders on the Fifth Army front for the work of their troops "in facilitating the successful landings of our forces in the vicinity of Anzio."

He asked them to convey to their men "my satisfaction and gratitude for the manner in which this task was performed. The efficient execution of this difficult amphibious operation and the establishment of a substantial beachhead in the Anzio-Nettuno area has been due in a large degree to the effectiveness of the simultaneous attack by your troops."

By a Staff Artist

Allies Advance on Two Fronts

Upper: Arrows indicate points at the northern end of the line in Russia where the Red Army is rapidly nearing the borders of Estonia and Latvia, leaving a sharp salient based on Chudovo on the Leningrad-Moscow Railway. Lower: Arrow indicates point where Fifth Army at Nettuno beachhead is striking eastward to the Appian Way and northward toward Rome, 28 miles away.

Japanese Dealt Hard Blows By Allied Air Blitz

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Feb. 1—One of the most significant aspects of the sustained Allied air blitz in this sector is the continued replacement of enemy planes at Rabaul, the great Japanese air base on New Britain.

Altogether the Japanese have lost 188 planes this week—more aircraft than were lost in nearly half a year before that. But no military power—especially Japan with its limited aircraft construction industry—can afford such

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Doubt Voiced By Spaniards On Axis Rift

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Both pro-Franco and anti-Franco elements among Spaniards here expressed doubt today that Generalissimo Francisco Franco would go to the extent of breaking off Spain's diplomatic relations with the Axis despite American-British economic and diplomatic pressure.

Both Axis and neutral sources told of a burst of diplomatic activity at Madrid.

It had been expected that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would make a statement in Commons today on British-Spanish relations, but by mid-after-

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Navy fails to confirm Tokyo report that U. S. troops have landed in Marshalls.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Capture of Kingisepp brought the Russian armies within eight miles of the Estonian border as American Coronado seaplanes struck a devastating blow at Wake Island. The Wake attack, the Navy announces, took place at the same time that heavy bombers and carrier-borne planes were operating the major jack on the Marshalls.

The Wake attack shows the completeness with which surrounding bases within a large area are "covered" during a major operation. Wake is 800 miles from the Marshalls, but Japanese attention was drawn in that direction by the two squadrons of Coronados while the bombers dropped 76 tons of bombs on the Japanese positions at the Marshalls.

The limited information divulged by the Navy on the Marshalls attack shows that it was carried out by Liberators, Mitchells, dive bombers, and Warhawk fighters, distributing the bombs among a number of islands.

What it does not disclose is whether the raid was accompanied by landing parties, as the Tokyo Radio seems to imply.

The Japanese broadcast says: "Our Army and Navy forces garrisoned on the islands have intercepted and now are engaged in fierce fighting."

In Northern Russia, General Govorov's victorious forces west of Leningrad moved another seven miles forward to Kingisepp. At the present rate of progress, Russian forces might well cross that frontier within a day or two. What this would entail in the way of freeing many miles of the Gulf of Finland coastline and opening it to operations of the Russian fleet remains to be seen.

Some 80 miles southeast of General Govorov's advance guards, General Meretskov's forces, at Zarechye, are only 15 miles from the Leningrad-Pskov railway, the only railway available to the German forces south of Leningrad for withdrawing down into Latvia. Unless the Germans can operate one of their last-minute defenses in this sector, the position of their divisions in the 70-mile salient will be highly precarious.

Events meanwhile are beginning to look up at the Nettuno beachhead front in Italy, where General Clark's men have pushed into the suburbs of Cisterna, an important communications center astride the Appian Way. Other units have forced their way northward to Campo Leone, some 20 miles from Rome.

Continuing reinforcements arriving by sea obviously are enabling the Allies to convert the initial bridgehead into a complete front—although the operation may take time, for the Germans have brought in reinforcements from the North and a considerable Luftwaffe force has been concentrated in that sector.

Around Cassino, 60 miles to the east, American units were reported to have pushed forward into the defenses and German prisoners captured complained of lack of food—indicating the Germans have their supply problems.

Congress Agrees on Tax Bill After Five Months of Debate

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Five months after introduction House and Senate conferees have agreed on a war tax bill which the Administration has branded as grossly inadequate.

Last November Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., denounced the House version of the new tax bill as falling "far short even of an attempt to meet our fiscal needs in a realistic or courageous way."

The House bill as now revised is still only $2,315,800,000 compared to the $10,500,000,000 originally asked as a "minimum" by Secretary Morgenthau last Oct. 4.

On Nov. 29 Mr. Morgenthau told the Senate Finance Committee:

"If we pay in taxes any less than we can now afford to pay, we shall be unfair to those who must face the accumulated bill after the war has been fought and won. We shall be doing a particularly great injustice to the men who are fighting our battles on foreign soil."

Congress has cut the proposed Treasury tax increases, however, to about one fifth.

Security Tax Frozen

This was not the full cut. Mr. Morgenthau also originally urged that Social Security taxes be raised to yield an annual increase of $5,300,000,000 as an anti-inflationary device.

Instead of approving a further increase, Congress wrote a "rider" into the present bill blocking the automatic increase previously voted and "freezing" the rate at 1 per cent. This is estimated to lose the Treasury about $1,400,000,000 in income which it had already estimated in computing next year's deficit.

If this paper loss is deducted from the tax increase now approved, the additional amount coming to the Treasury will be under $1,000,000,000 after five months' debate.

Comparison of Items

As finally reached by the House and Senate conferees yesterday, here are the sums to be raised in various categories compared to those originally urged by the Treasury:

Individual income taxes: Recommended by the Treasury, $6,500,000,000; approved by conferees, $664,900,000.

Corporate taxes: Treasury, $1,138,000,000; conferees, $502,700,000.

Estate and gift taxes: Treasury, $401,000,000; conferees, none.

Postal revenues: Treasury, none; conferees, $96,900,000.

Excise taxes: Treasury, $2,511,000,000; conferees, $1,051,000,000.

The debate featured a general sales tax. The Treasury opposed the tax but urged specific sales tax

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Raids Lead to 'Exclusive' Bulgar Policy

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—The newest Allied bombing of Bulgaria's Capital, Sofia, has greatly weakened public morale and served to increase constantly growing tension resulting from grave differences in both political and military groups concerning the country's next moves.

Bulgaria's present situation, according to its own commentators, is this:

It is trying to achieve a balanced harmony by recognizing the necessity of defending a united Bulgaria. Simultaneously it is admitted that a speedy clarification of the situation cannot be expected even in the "event of further acts of violence" from abroad.

Such a description naturally carefully ignores most of the difficulties with which Bulgaria today is faced and from which it has little possibility of escaping without much loss of the ill-gotten gains it has made since 1939.

Havoc From Air Raids

The United Nations air raids, especially the most recent one on Jan. 24, have caused havoc in Sofia and are leading to the mass flight of a large percentage of the population.

Inefficiency and lack of organization against air raids have increased the general dismay and have added support for those circles which in their despair are turning to those politicians who are now demanding "an exclusive Bulgarian policy."

What that actually means and how it is applicable with 20 German divisions occupying Bulgaria it is impossible to declare at the moment.

What is significant for coming developments is that Prince Cyril is now said to be a strong advocate of such policy.

This, of course, doesn't mean any change in his real outlook regarding Germany and the United Nations, but it does mean that he has read the meaning of Hitler's continuing military disasters, of Bulgaria's impotence before any strong Allied offensive in the Balkans, and of strong pro-Russian feelings still existing among the Bulgars.

Prince Cyril at Helm

Prince Cyril's attitude will undoubtedly mean much in shaping Bulgaria's destiny.

Always regarded as strongly pro-German (he has made a large fortune from representation of German armaments in the Balkans and from restoration through the Nazis of estates in Czechoslovakia), he now appears concerned only with doing everything possible to save the Bulgarian dynasty.

He now stands out as "the Regent" for young King Semeon, other members of the Regency Council, especially former Premier Bogdan Philov, having faded into the background.

In the early part of this week the Sobranje, that is the National Assembly, met before being prorogued until March 21 and one important bill was tabled which gives a clear indication regarding Bulgaria's situation.

This was a new gendarmerie bill, according to which there would be established under the Ministry of the Interior a military police organization with military training and discipline.

This new organization would consist of infantry, cavalry and motorized branches and have a separate budget subject to the Cabinet only.

Ready for Emergency

The object of such an organization, it is plainly stated, is to forestall or destroy any anti-state mass movements to prevent the formation of illegal subversive groups, and other untoward factors—all of which suggest preparations for troublous times ahead.

During these days Premier Dobri Bojilov has also received a note drawn up by men with important backing from the pro-Russian Agrarian Party. It is an attempt to get Bulgaria to take the first steps along a road which will lead away from closer dependence upon Germany.

Bulgar troops, according to this note, must be withdrawn from areas not "purely Bulgar, but un-

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Hungary's Masquerade Portrayed by Moscow

By the Associated Press
London, Feb. 1

A Moscow broadcast sharply attacked the Hungarian Government today as a masquerading German accomplice seeking a way out of the war "now that the day of judgment is approaching," and said there still were 12 Hungarian divisions on the Russian front despite Hungarian denials.

The radiocast, recorded by the Soviet Radio monitor, added that a Hungarian ruling clique which made the original alliance with Germany now is maintaining that Hungary's continued military aid is "compromising Hungary."

Censored Censors Check and Stamp But Mail Goes Through

MADRID, Feb. 1 (AP)—It takes a censor to expect the worst from a censor, and the three operating between Spain and the United States apparently want to be sure they are not blamed for what the other fellow does—even if he does nothing.

Letters received in Madrid from the United States recently contained: First, a slip saying, "the United States censor is not responsible for mutilation of this letter"; then another saying the British censor was not responsible, either, and finally a note stamped on the envelope in Spanish saying the Spanish censor also disclaimed responsibility.

The payoff was that all of the letters thus received were in perfect condition.

Big 'Ginks' Stop at de Gink

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—If you should meet a foreign dignitary or high-ranking American official who has just arrived in the United States by airplane from Europe and you ask him where he slept last night he is likely to tell you he stayed at the Hotel de Gink in Iceland.

You probably have never heard the name before unless you have traveled by the Army Air Transport but all their hotels bear the same name the world over—de Gink.

The Icelandic Hotel de Gink has had its share of prominent guests. The managers of the best hotels in the world would enjoy its guestbook and so would the most successful autograph-collectors. It includes such names as Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; King Peter of Yugoslavia; Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia; Harry Hopkins; Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson; Jack Benny, Bob Hope, and Frances Langford.

The manager of this hotel is not a fat gentleman of the Hollywood type but a slim United States Army Air Corps lieutenant and the "pageboys" also wear the Air Force insignia.

The Hotel de Gink has only one floor. A group of Nissen huts in a barren and desolate country, it belies the Hotel de Gink exterior. Once inside, the feet sink into soft carpets, furniture of faultless taste fills every room. There is running hot and cold water.

Wake Island:

Navy Bombers Hit Japanese Base

American Navy bombers have attacked the Japanese base at Wake Island, the Navy announced.

Announcement of the attack was contained in a Pacific Fleet statement released at Washington and at Pearl Harbor which said: "Two squadrons of Coronado sea-

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Physically Handicapped Placing Speeded by WMC

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty times as many of the physically handicapped were placed in jobs in New England last year as three years ago, and this week the War Manpower Commission began to intensify its training to help it place still more of the handicapped during the coming year.

With its emphasis on veterans, this program is regarded among government officials as an essential part of the war readjustments.

"Disabled veterans and civilians recently injured in war industry furnish the two new groups for which the offices of the United States Employment Service throughout this region are further preparing themselves for special service," Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the WMC, said today.

"Previous efforts we have made to fit the handicapped into self-supporting work enabled the Federal employment offices to raise the 1,151 individuals they placed in jobs in 1941 to 6,978 in 1942 and to 22,629 in 1943.

"Several new factors are coming along which will doubtless increase the placements. The number of veterans returning with disabilities will multiply, and enlarged Federal funds for their vocational training and physical restoration will be immediately available. State plans are being made under a new Federal law.

Conference Held

"To get ready for the larger demand to find jobs for those with physical restrictions, a New England conference was completed here two weeks ago for the training of our employment people. The conference was made up of representatives of the regional office and of the six State WMC units. The instruction was handled by men and women from the training, handicapped and veterans' services in Washington.

"This week intensive courses of six days' duration are starting in the six New England states to train supervisors and interviewers in each of the 63 local United States Employment Offices. These courses will continue until March 31. Two persons in each office will be drilled in the selective placement of handicapped veterans and civilians, so as to make sure that one is always available regardless of possible personnel turnover.

"A strong foundation for this program was laid by the WMC in New England during the past two and a half years. In each of the offices of the United States Employment Service we have already had at least one person qualified for rendering special service to the handicapped. Besides we have had a supervisor for handicapped service in each State.

"Placement of the handicapped requires a specialized training. The experience and qualifications of an individual have to be considered along with the physical demands of the job and the physical capacities of the person.

"We are taking the traditional emphasis off of particular types of jobs for particular types of handicaps, such as making a watchman out of a man who has lost an arm. This sort of man might prove more valuable as a telegrapher.

"Men and women with differing handicaps can be trained for practically every type of job filled by a normal person.

"Our specialists in the handicapped are studying all jobs so as to make a right determination in each case. We estimate the skills and the ability. We start from the positive side, not the negative.

"Further, through the help of its new legislation designed to rehabilitate whenever possible, the Federal and State Governments are preparing to eliminate and to modify the handicaps through medical and surgical services.

Physical Capacity

"We assign to any opening only a person who has the physical capacity to meet the physical requirements. We want an individual to be accepted strictly on the basis of his vocational abilities to perform the duties of the particular task, never on a basis of sympathy. We expect the handicapped to be hired and to hold their positions on the ground of normal occupational competency. This is a field in which we cannot afford to make errors in placement.

"The range of jobs held by the handicapped we have placed in New England is really astonishing. Nothing like this wartime endeavor, which is not limited to New England but is national, has ever before been attempted in this country. Many in this region have been fitted into jobs who never previously thought it possible to do any work. Also many jobs have been opened up to handicapped persons for the first time.

"Practically all the handicapped, so far as we know, have given satisfaction. Frequent studies have shown that the absentee record of the handicapped is better than that of the normal.

"Employers are thoroughly openminded at the present time. Originally there was some reluctance, because industry was accustomed to hiring only the able bodied. Some companies, however, have advertised this past year for disabled veterans or handicapped civilians. The Winchester Arms Company was one of these. Many employers have written in to us asking that the handicapped be referred to them.

"The emphasis under the present circumstances is on the finding of jobs for veterans."

Federal Help Is Sought For Jobs Training

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A federal appropriation of funds to inaugurate and carry through a nation-wide program for training men and women to do expert job counselling, was suggested today by Norman Abbott, President of the Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association, and head of placement at Boston University.

Such a program, he said, might be the answer to the postwar re-employment problem, and nothing very much short of it would provide more than a drop in the bucket in relation to the need.

After the war, there will be fewer jobs for women than ever, in proportion to the number of women seeking jobs, he thinks, and competition on the labor market will be bitter. The situation will give vocational and occupational guidance their greatest opportunity for service yet, according to Mr. Abbott, but he cited figures showing that only 6,000 trained counsellors exist in the entire nation.

"Many of these," Mr. Abbott said, "are trained only on the secondary school level and are not equipped at all to do adult counselling."

B. U. Questions Those in Service

Boston University is doing what it can to prepare for postwar re-employment needs of its graduates by sending to the more than 6,000 B. U. men and women now in the uniformed services a questionnaire asking whether they will want a job when they come home, if so what kind, and whether they have a job waiting for them which will satisfy them. Response to this questionnaire is expected to reveal important facts with regard to the size and nature of the problem, if nothing else.

Mr. Abbott estimates that about 50 per cent of the women now in uniform will want jobs after the war. The others will marry or return to households they left, he thinks.

Like nearly all others concerned with the subject, Mr. Abbott has no clearly defined "program" to suggest for postwar re-employment of men and women. It looks to him, he says, like a problem which must be tackled as best we can with only inadequate equipment at hand.

Needed as Never Before

"We shall need expert counsellors as we have never needed them before, but how can we produce them? Where are they to come from?" he asks.

He reports that several large companies with whom he has had contact expect to be able to retain on their postwar pay rolls all the women they have hired during wartimes who wish to continue. Planned industrial expansion will make this possible, they believe. However, the woman who is not doing a good job will find herself out of a job rapidly when the war is concluded, Mr. Abbott said.

"For this reason," he said, "we are not encouraging our girls to take jobs in war industries for which they have no aptitude. We do not think this is genuinely helping the war effort, and certainly it would not help the girls.

"Only when they are working at something for which they are suited, do they do their best work. Otherwise, they become 'marginal' workers who are liable to be discharged at the first sign of cutdown."

A Case in Point

Mr. Abbott considers that any placement work, either present or postwar, which does not involve some fitting of the individual to the job is both a disservice to the war effort and will be a contributing factor to the seriousness of the postwar re-employment problem.

"For instance," he said, "a girl comes to me today who has studied to be a teacher. However, the high salaries reputedly paid in war industry are a strong temptation to her to wait until after the war to take a teaching position.

"She asks our advice, and we point out to her that if she really wants to teach, then even though she takes a low-paying position now, she is going to be better off in the long run because after the war she is going to find the labor market a very competitive one—much more so than anything she has known about so far."

That is the kind of counselling Mr. Abbott believes does the greatest service for all concerned, and it is the only sort of "program" he can suggest in preparation now for the postwar employment situation.

'Any Bonds Today? But Yes!'

Richard Merrill

They Have Five Sons in the Service

All the more reason to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lennon of Dorchester to save their money in Fourth War Loan bonds against the day of the boys' return. From Miss Virginia Loveday of Framingham, American Airlines Stewardess, they made a purchase of several bonds today, partly with money supplied by their son Edward, a Marine corporal now in the South Pacific, and declared the bonds would be used for college educations for all the sons after the war. The other Lennon boys in service are: Private John J., Jr., Engineers; Private George F., Antiaircraft; Sergeant William, Armored Infantry, and Sergeant Albert J., United States Army.

Labor Claims on Living Cost Disputed in Bay State Survey

Continued from Page 1

factors pointed out by the labor report, they do not add up here in Massachusetts to a rise of 74.2 per cent.

"The B. L. S. has clothing costs up 33.7 per cent, the labor report says 72.2 per cent. Here our figure is considerably lower than that of the Federal Government, for we report an increase of 24 per cent.

"On rents we are higher than the B. L. S., finding rents up 4.8 per cent, while the B. L. S. for the country in general reports 3 per cent. The labor figure is 15 per cent.

"As to house furnishings, we combine these with miscellaneous and show a rise of 9.9 per cent. The B. L. S. divides them into house furnishings, 27.8 per cent, and miscellaneous, 15.9 per cent.

Greatest Variance

"The biggest variance between our reports and those of the Federal Government occurs in fuel and light. In this classification we cover oil, coal, electricity and gas, but not ice, and show a rise of 27.1 per cent. The B. L. S., which includes ice, reports only 8.6 per cent.

"Our combined over-all total, though split up differently, comes out exactly the same—a rise in all items of 23.4 per cent.

"We try in Massachusetts to show the trend in the cost of living for the ordinary individual—what the common man buys for an average living. That is all that any cost of living index does.

"There are, of course, variables. On one side there may be changes in certain classes of merchandise, which makes for lesser durability.

Tastes Also Rise

"On the other, it is human nature when a man has more money in his pocket to indulge in more extensive items. Taste may vary with the amount available for spending. We find often that as wages go up, the taste runs toward better food. No index can control that."

The cost-of-living index of the Division of the Necessaries of Life budgets living costs as follows: Food 37.6 per cent, clothing 12.8 per cent, rent 21.8 per cent, fuel and light 5 per cent, and sundries 22.8 per cent.

Average weekly earnings in Massachusetts rose 73.7 per cent during the period covered by the disputed cost--of-living data, that is, from January, 1941, to December, 1943, according to the monthly surveys of the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Invasion Show To Spur Sale Of War Bonds

An opportunity to play soldier for a day with some of the equipment used in training the Army will be offered in the Fourth War Loan Invasion Show at the First Corps Cadet Armory in Boston this week-end.

The Invasion Show comes at the height of an appeal by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee for citizens to double their bond purchases. The Committee has reported that Fourth War Loan sales to individuals in Massachusetts totaled $60,000,000 up to Sunday, or a daily average collection of $5,450,000. The daily average collection in the Bay State must reach $10,000,000 if the individual quota of $258,000,000 for Massachusetts is to be met, the Committee has pointed out.

Visitors to the Invasion show will have an opportunity, for instance, to operate a bomber ball turret, similar to the one which is midway on the underside of a Flying Fortress. In another demonstration visitors will be permitted to take the place of an anti-aircraft artilleryman and manipulate the range finder which brings the gun within range of airplanes flying overhead.

State Aeronautics Board Hits at Lea Bill Policies

Opposition to the Lea Bill, now pending before Congress, which would deprive States of any regulatory authority over intrastate air commerce, economic or otherwise, was voiced today by the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

Following a meeting with members of the State Public Utilities Commission, Thomas D. Cabot, Chairman of the Aeronautics Commission, released a statement, copies of which have been sent to all members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation.

Chairman Carroll L. Meins and Commissioner John M. Whouley of the State Department of Public Utilities, sat with the Aeronautics Commission when it considered the Lea Bill. The D. P. U. has similarly opposed the measure and Mr. Meins sent a protest to members of the House and Senate from Massachusetts several months ago.

Statement Issued

The Aeronautics Commission's statement read in part:

"The Commission disapproves:

"(1) The power granted the Civil Aeronautics Commission to conduct any training program.

"(2) Federal control as set forth in the Lea Bill of routes and rates for the intra-state transportation of persons and property, or either, for hire.

"(3) The forbidding to the States of any regulation, economic or otherwise, of instrastate air commerce.

Policies Approved

"The Commission approves:

"(1) The establishment of the C. A. C. as an independent agency.

"(2) The re-establishment of the old Air Safety Board, with powers independent of the C. A. C. vested in the new director of Air Safety.

"(3) The granting to a Federal agency of the exclusive right and duty to impose uniform safety regulations for aircraft, airmen and air navigation.

"(4) The regulation, economic and otherwise, by the C. A. C. of interstate and foreign commerce by air.

"(5) The conferring upon the Administrator of powers to promote the development of air ports, air navigation facilities, aviation training, and increase in private and commercial flyng, and to cooperate with and assist the State in such programs.

"(6) The directive that Postmaster General and the C. A. C. shall investigate the feasibility of transporting all or any classes of mail by air where delivery may be speeded thereby.

Approves in General

"The Commission approves in general, but with reservations toward changing or eliminating by amendment:

"(1) The conferring upon the C. A. C. of power to condemn airports, airport sites, and navigation facility sites, but only where such power does not by law vest in, and only when such airports or sites, are not owned, controlled or operated by any State, municipality or other public corporation.

"(2) The directive that the Administrator shall formuate an airport zoning program and standards therefor, but with the reservation that where State or local government zoning laws exist the power to rule and enforce be reserved to local authorities, since it is contended that the C. A. C.'s right to prohibit interstate air traffic from use of an obstructed airport, is sufficient to cause prompt local action.

"(3) The directive that the C. A. C. investigate the subject of multiple taxation of air commerce, but the a priori statement in the bill that such taxation is inconsistent with the public interest is considered to be premature.

"(4) The directive that the C. A. C. investigate aviation insurance and rates, but that section which contemplates the United States Government's aviation insurance business is disapproved."

Advertising Finds New Fields

Advertising has a definite obligation to help bring about a better balanced public opinion in the United States, J. L. Spencer, advertising executive, declared today at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Spencer, who is Vice-President in charge of market research for the Campbell-Ewald Company, advertising agency, asserted that there is a great lack of understanding on the part of many in the advertising industry concerning the forces they are dealing with.

"We have made millions of women elect a certain soup or soap through advertising—more than have elected a President, he pointed out. He urged that this great force of advertising be used to help explain the system by which many Americans live and receive their worldly goods.

The war, he asserted, has taught a great many advertising executives the value of their art. For one thing, advertisers have become aware that advertising is a social ministry, he said. From selling goods, they have turned to selling inspiration and information.

He described some of these advertising messages as a great rallying force to unite the American people, and cited "The Empty Room" advertisement of the U. S. Rubber Company, and the same firm's "Car Owner's Creed" and "Tire Conservation Plan."

The latter, he pointed out, laid down a program of conservation that contained many principles which were embodied later in the Baruch Rubber Report.

Advertising has also helped to create harmony between labor and management, Mr. Spencer said. He pointed to the U. S. Steel Company's ad complimenting its workers, General Electric's advertisement on "A Billion Dollars in War Production This Year," and General Motors' "Know-How."

Cold-Wave Warning Issued

Warning of a cold-wave was issued today by G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Boston. The cold-wave will spread over New England today and tonight, he said, accompanied by strong, gusty winds which will diminish slowly late tonight.

Temperatures will fall today and throughout the night, reaching low readings early Wednesday, ranging from 5 degrees below to 20 degrees below zero in the three northern New England States, and from 5 below to 10 below in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Small-craft warnings were changed to storm warnings early today from Block Island to Eastport. Increasing winds will become 40 to 50 miles per hour before noon from Block Island to Portsmouth, and during the afternoon north of Portsmouth. Gusts will be as high as 60 miles per hour, Mr. Noyes said.

High drifts in the western part of the State, caused by a snowfall of 10 to 12 inches blown on strong winds, were reported by James E. Lawrence, Maintenance Engineer of the State Public Works. Highway crews are attempting to keep the roads plowed out, he said. A force of 600 men and 240 snowplows and trucks is working on roads throughout the State. The snowfall in the eastern part of Massachusetts has been light, but slippery highways have necessitated sanding.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder with a cold wave tonight, fair weather tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cold, fresh to strong winds tonight diminishing Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Much colder with a cold wave tonight, lowest temperatures five degrees below zero to 20 degrees below, partly cloudy to cloudy with snow flurries in the mountains tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cold, fresh to strong winds tonight diminishing Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Much colder with a cold wave tonight, fair except snow flurries in the Berkshires tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Much colder with a cold wave tonight, fair tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cold, fresh to strong winds tonight diminishing Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:01 p. m.; height 9.1 feet. Wednesday, 6:32 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Council Grants Tobin's Request For Funds for Veterans' Center

The Boston City Council at the request of Mayor Tobin yesterday appropriated $25,000 for a veterans reception and information center to be established by the city on the fourth floor of the Houghton & Dutton Building.

Mayor Tobin said that the Center would open around March 1.

In his message to the City Council the Mayor said $16,000 of the money would be used to equip the offices and the remainder would be needed to maintain personnel.

"It is intended," the Mayor said, "that this agency will serve as a central clearing house for the consideration and adjustment of problems facing veterans upon their released from military service."

City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle was unanimously re-elected by the Council for another three-year term.

Tobin Asks Ruling On OPA Regulations

Mayor Tobin today asked Corporation Counsel Frank J. Murray to rule whether the City's Charter provided for the establishment of an ordinance which would give authority to police to enforce Office of Price Administration regulations and prices.

The Mayor said, however, he did not believe that the City Charter gave him the power to establish such an ordinance.

Takes Oath of Office

By a Staff Photographer

Denis W. Delaney Is Sworn In

The new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts District (at right) was inducted into office today by Federal Judge Arthur D. Healey at the Federal Building.

Mizwa to Present Gift of Portrait To Observatory

On Thursday evening, at the Harvard Observatory, Dr. Stephen P. Mizwa, executive director of the Kosciuszko Foundation, will present Dr. Howard Shapley, for the Observatory, with a portrait in oils of the 16th-century Polish astronomer, Nicholas Copernicus. The artist is Maxim Kopf, a refugee from Czechoslovakia, whose pictures have hung in the museums of Paris, Prague, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and other European cities.

The occasion will be the regular meeting of the Bond Astronomical Club. Dr. Mizwa will speak on the quadricentennial tribute to Copernicus, and Dr. Shapley will give a scietnific address on revision of globular star clusters.

The Kosciuszko Foundation, in making this gift to Harvard University, recognizes Dr. Shapley's service in bringing together scientists and educators to pay tribute during 1943, the quadricentennial year marking the passing of Copernicus, to the man whose discoveries changed the scholars' conception of the universe and opened up scientific inquiry.

Lyman D. Griswold

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1—Lyman D. Griswold, who passed on yesterday, headed the Greenfield Co-operative Bank and was a former State Representative and Senator.

A native of Watkins Glen, N. Y., Mr. Griswold lived many years in Greenfield. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1892, studied law in the office of Frederick L. Greene and Dana Malone, and was admitted to the bar in 1896.

During the practice of law here Mr. Griswold served on the School Board and for four years was Captain of the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He served four years in the House and two terms as Senator. As Representative he obtained passage of the Griswold anti-discrimination bill. Mr. Griswold also was instrumental in making Mt. Sugarloaf a State reservation.

WAR BONDS will bring our fighting men back home sooner!

Bay State Artists and Craftsmen Pledge To Lead Servicemen in Hobby Work

Seeking Massachusetts artists and craftsmen who will lead servicemen in informal art classes, the State United Service Organizations Program Committee is extending its recreation program in U. S. O. clubs by encouraging hobbies. Experts in modeling, painting, leather and metal work, among other arts and crafts, began signing up for the projects yesterday at a preview showing of drawings of servicemen by a Boston artist and volunteer, Kalah Novack, at the Copley Society galleries, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

The show was opened to the public this morning, and will be held through Feb. 11.

A whimsical tribute to her record of 365 portraits of service men and women in the past year, a cake with one candle, was presented to Mrs. Novack by her fellow U. S. O. volunteers at the preview yestrday afternoon.

Women's Auxiliary Presents Ambulance To Mayor for Army

An ambulance was presented to Mayor Tobin at City Hall today for use of the United States Army, by the Women's Auxiliary of Amos Lodge of B'nai Brith.

Mrs. Ellen Cinamon made the formal presentation. The ambulance was accepted by the Mayor and by Maj. Francis B. Carroll of the First Service Command.

Funds to buy the ambulance were raised by the 375 members of the Auxiliary, with $2,300 of the total coming as personal contributions. During the past year this lodge and its auxiliary sold approximately a million dollars worth of War Bonds. The group also contributed a "mechanical cow," a juke box and records, and other conveniences, to the crew of the U. S. S. Wasp on its recent completion at Quincy, Mass.

Navy Gets Groton Airport

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—The Groton Airport, a pre-war base for civilian and National Guard planes, and more recently a training base for Army fighter planes, was turned over to the Navy today by the Army.

The public relations office at the Quonset, R. I., Navy Air Station said the field would be used as an outlying air facility for Quonset.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Miss Maginnis will speak on "Woodcuts" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Hayward will speak on "Techniques in Painting." Both are free to the public.

Thursday

Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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McNutt Puts War Work First on Manpower List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt indicated today that he would go along with the President's proposal for a national service act, but refused to say it is necessary for getting the 900,000 additional civilian workers needed by July 1944.

Especially necessary in the next five months, Mr. McNutt said, will be to keep workers from leaving war jobs for postwar employment. "The impulse to seek out a safe berth in nonwar work of a permanent character must be put aside in this crucial phase of the war," the War Manpower Commissioner declared.

Mr. McNutt expressed his views on the President's proposed national service act at a press conference called for the release of revised estimates of the nation's manpower needs.

In addition to the 900,000 new workers needed in civilian industries by next July, 1,400,000 more men and women will have to be inducted into the armed forces, and 3,400,000 will be needed in seasonal farm jobs, the study showed.

"This increase," Mr. McNutt admitted, "is small compared to those which have been achieved in former years but will be more difficult to attain.

"We do not," he said, "have reserves of unemployed to draw from. The women who were readily available for employment have already been drawn into the labor market. Workers are no longer being made available for transfer by declining civilian activities; as a matter of fact the trend is the other way. From now on, we will have to operate within a fixed and limited manpower budget."

At the present time, Mr. McNutt said, women—the only remaining substantial labor reserve—are leaving jobs about as fast as they are entering them. "About eight women leave the labor market for every 10 who enter it," he said.

One of the tighest labor areas today, Mr. Abbott disclosed, is Chicago, which still has expanding demands for war workers. Just back from the City, Mr. McNutt has warned that vigorous measures must be taken within the next month to provide war contractors there with enough labor to enable them to fulfill their contracts on time. He indicated that this need could be met through the "right kind of community organization," holding up the Louisville, Ky., labor-management machinery as an example.

One of the hazards to meeting manpower goals, Mr. McNutt admitted, is the psychological effects of cutbacks. "A layoff of 300 workers," he pointed out, "receives more attention than a new demand for 3,000. The inevitable uncertainty has an injurious effect on the production line," he declared, "despite the fact that workers who have been laid off by cutbacks are sorely needed in other employment."

Responsibility for proposing a national service act at this time was placed by Mr. McNutt squarely on the shoulders of President Roosevelt, who the WMC Administrator indicated, took the advice of the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission. The proposed national service act, drawn up by the labor-management committee of the War Manpower Commission, for possible future use, was not even taken out of its pigeonhole, before the President acted.

Voluntary Method

At the same time, he insisted that a satisfactory job of manpower allocation and direction has been done to date by the voluntary method, involving the use of Federal directives administered by local labor-management committees all over the country.

"When the armed services say in what is obviously the most critical period of the war that such an act is necessary, who are we to question that?" Mr. McNutt asked reporters. Their proposal, he surmised "must depend on facts that cannot be put in the hands of any layman."

Mr. McNutt said that if he is called to testify on the Austin-Wadsworth service bill, now in Senate committee, he will confine himself to principles he thinks should underly any national manpower program.

Looking over manpower needs ahead, Mr. McNutt said that though war production as a whole has leveled off and total munitions employment will remain on a plateau, more workers are still needed for aircraft, ship repair, radio and radar, heavy trucks, landing craft, and other items which are on an increase. "We must continuously conserve and reallocate our present supply of munitions workers," he declared.

Men who are withdrawn from industry for military service are becoming harder and harder to replace, he pointed out.

Shortages of labor are still "extremely serious," he said, "in highly critical industries, including railroad transportation, ball bearings, foundries, coal, meat packing and radio tubes.

"We should be clear about one thing," Mr. McNutt declared. "The manpower shortage will not permit any extensive expansion of nonwar production before the collapse of Germany, even if materials should be available.

"The amount of reconversion we can afford is not commensurate with the amount of talk that has been given to it. Let us put our mind back on the job to be done."

Caps 'n Gowns 'n Everything

Wide World

Graduation at New York Kindergarten

Kindergarten youngsters who received preschool training at the West Side Center of the Children's Aid Society were given a real graduation recently, with caps, gowns, and other grown-up trimmings, including a six-year-old salutatorian and a valedictorian of the same age. The 16 youngsters staged a march with a paper chain held over from last year—to save paper. Photo shows the 16 graduates in caps and gowns, with diplomas.

Women Seek Bigger Trade-Union Roles

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Leading spokesmen for working women have launched a campaign to get fuller trade union participation and benefits for their sex, warning men leaders that otherwise women will take open shop postwar jobs and the unions will have great difficulty in reviving their interest in labor organizations.

It is estimated that about 2,800,000 of the 16,000,000 now at work are trade union members. While there were only about 250,000 women union members before the war, the increase in membership has not been large enough, nor the participation wide enough to suit leading women trade unionists here.

In a news letter this week, Miss Elisabeth Christman, Secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, let loose against the disinterested attitude many unions have taken toward women members.

Follows Prior Criticism

Her outburst followed similar criticism recently voiced at a Congress of Industrial Organizations' political action conference in New York by Miss Dorothy Bellanca, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Miss Bellanca warned C. I. O. union leaders that unless they organized women and get them equal pay for equal work, they will soon be faced with an army of "trained scabs." Also, she saw danger of antilabor votes in the coming elections from women because they have not been integrated into trade unions.

Miss Christman charged that while many unions have enunciated a national policy favoring "equal pay" for women, in contract negotiations local unions have used women's wage rates "as a pawn to be sacrificed in favor of other seemingly more important objectives.

"When equality in wages is agreed on, the clause written into the contract is often on a sex basis so that even though the wages are equal during the life of that contract, the principle of sex differentiation is maintained," she added.

Accepting Responsibility

In reply to a recent charge by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) that women accept the advantage but not the responsibility of union membership, Miss Christman said that this was because in the rush of mass war recruiting, women had never been given individual education in trade union principles.

Concerned by union treatment of women, the U. S. Women's Bureau is now making a survey of local unions to determine both union policies for their women members and women's activities in unions.

Largest wartime setup in women's union membership has been in the electrical and automotive industries. Some women have obtained places on shop committees and as union organizers but their leadership in unions has trailed way behind their part in the production end of the war effort. Some unions have taken women in, only on the agreement that their membership is "for the duration."

WPA Spending In Eight Years 12-Odd Billion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration spent $10,136,743,293 in WPA funds and $2,837,713,394 in sponsor's money during its eight-year existence—from June 30, 1935, to June 30, 1943.

In that time it supplied employment to 8,500,000 persons.

This was disclosed in a report of Philip B. Fleming, Administrator, transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt.

Formerly the Work Progress Administration, the WPA has been liquidated under direction of the President. All activities ceased June 30, 1943, although operations in many States ended as early as Feb. 1, 1943.

Mr. Fleming said a large part of the work had been of great value to the war program. Some of the Agency's accomplishments, he said, included:

Construction or improvement of 651,000 miles of highways and streets, including 572,000 miles of farm-to-market or secondary roads and 67,000 miles of city streets.

Construction of 78,000 bridges and the reconditioning of 46,000; the building or repair of 1,179,000 culverts; and installation or repair of 163,000 miles of drainage ditches and pipes.

The building or improvement of 70,000 miles of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and guard rails; 1,200 tunnels; 40,000 public buildings, 1,000 libraries; 15,000 auditoriums, gymnasiums and recreational buildings; 2,500 hospital buildings; 3,200 stadiums; 8,200 parks; 12,800 playgrounds; 5,500 athletic fields; 16,000 miles of water lines; 6,200 miles of telephone and telegraph lines, and 4,100 miles of power lines.

Willkie Out to Make Hay En Route to Tacoma Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Wendell L. Willkie will be out on the circuit again this week-end to prelude his program of preliminary tryouts for the 1944 Republican presidential nomination, climaxing his itinerary with the Lincoln Birthday dinner address before Washington State Republicans on Feb. 12, when he will speak in Tacoma under the auspices of the Pierce County Republican Committee. Simultaneously, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, generally regarded as his chief opponent for the Republican presidential nomination, will be the featured speaker before partisans here.

Meanwhile, Mr. Willkie will have ranged Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, with possible stops in Minnesota and Iowa. While the political intent of the trip is undisguised in the looming import of preferential presidential primary decision, some of Mr. Willkie's talks will be in aid of the Fourth War Loan bond selling drive.

Coincidentally, James A. Farley, New York State Democratic Chairman, already is en route on one of his widespreading tours, ostensibly as Chairman of the Board of the Coca Cola Company. Mr. Farley left his new York State political headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore Saturday night for several weeks of traveling into the Far West and South. He is, if not declaredly, vigorously anti-fourth term in the New Deal oncoming primary set-to.

Railroad Colonels Now Civilians Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Six of seven railroad Presidents who were commissioned Army colonels 22 days ago, have become civilians again.

The colonels who were awarded their eagles Dec. 27 when the Army took over the railroads have completed their military assignment as regional commanders, a War Department spokesman said, and will be retired.

The lone railroad President to retain his commission for a few more days until business is completed, the Army said, is Col. Roy Barton White, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who is the youngest of the colonels.

The Government turned the railroads back to private operation Jan. 18 after settlement of complicated wage issues.

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Rigid Draft Deferment Set; 2,000,000 Men Reclassified

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—New and more rigid draft deferment and reclassification rules went into effect today with about 2,500,000 men remaining in deferred classifications subject to call.

Selective Service officials said the new rules would not affect the number of men to be inducted in February, March, April, May and June, but would affect the number of men in deferred classifications subject to call.

Officials estimated last night that in December and January a total of 2,000,000 men who had been deferred because of family obligations were reclassified from 3-A, nearly all of whom were prewar fathers.

Figures for December show that: 50,000 fathers were inducted; 50,000 fathers were put in 4-F (physically or mentally unfit); 631,000 fathers were given occupational deferments, and 11,500 fathers were deferred as "hardship" cases.

There was no information available, however, as to how many of the 2,000,000 reclassified from 3-A were put into 1-A or went into uniform.

New regulations provide:

1. No registrant shall be inducted until he has passed a thorough physical examination by Army-Navy doctors at least 21 days previously. Prior to the ordering of preinduction physicals by Congress, examinations were given at induction;

2. Registraints from 18 through 21 no longer will be granted occupational deferments unless they are engaged in farming or a state Selective Service director certifies that a potential inductee is necessary in industry.

Officials expressed belief that one result of the new regulations will be a lag in inductions in the early part of this month and a heavy increase toward the end.

In a comment upon the expected general denial of deferment to youths under 22, with the exception of farm workers, Selective Service said:

"The new policy is in line with the apparent general sentiment that men under 22 years of age belong in the military forces rather than in civilian activities even when their occupations are manifestly essential to the war effort."

Fats Allotment Slightly Lower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—A tentative allocation of about 44 pounds of edible fats and oil products for each civilian in 1944—substantially the same rate as received in the last six months—was announced yesterday by the War Food Administration.

The 1944 supply available for allocation is estimated at slightly more than 12,000,000,000 pounds, of which 68 per cent, or 8,300,000,000 pounds, will be utilized as food. The latter will be allocated on this basis: 69 per cent for civilians, 9 per cent for military and war services, 21 per cent for Allied Nations, and 1 per cent for reserves.

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4TH WAR LOAN

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New Play by Franz Werfel at the Plymouth Theater—Gilbert and Sullivan

'Jacobowsky and the Colonel,' With Karlweis and Calhern

By L. A. Sloper

To write an acceptable comedy on the fall of France would seem a rash undertaking just now. Yet Franz Werfel has done it, in "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," even though he has mixed in also some satire, some symbolism, and some melodrama. The piece was presented by the Theater Guild at the Plymouth last night, to the applause of a large audience.

The principal conflict of the play is between the characters of the title: a Jewish merchant and a Polish aristocrat. It is a conflict, as Jacobowsky suggests, between a twentieth-century and a fifteenth-century mentality. It is also a conflict between social philosophies.

The colonel is vain, stupid, and arrogant. What he wants he takes, by right of privilege and superior force. The merchant is of an oppressed race and class, one of those who have lain in the gutter while the colonel rode by indifferent.

* * *

But in the flight before the invading Nazis it is Jacobowsky who takes care of the colonel, the colonel's mistress and the colonel's orderly. The aristocrat, used to having everything done for him, can do nothing for himself. The merchant, taught by centuries of oppression to depend on his own resourcefulness, buys a car, finds food and gasoline, and insures the delivery to England of documents that have been intrusted to the colonel. In the end the officer sees the light and accepts Jacobowsky as a comrade.

The action takes place against a background which uncomfortably recalls the blindness of other countries, including the United States of America, before the disaster. The unconquerable spirit of France is symbolized by Marianne, the colonel's mistress, who refuses to leave her native soil.

Various characters depict other phases of French thought — the wit, the imagination, the philosophy of living, the logic which reduces itself to an absurdity. The German soldiery is depicted as ridiculous as well as brutal. A neat touch is the lisp of a tourist who turns out to be a German officer.

The first two acts of the play are a delight. The third falls off; its first scene descends into melodrama, the last, although logical in development, fails to sustain in lines and action the quality of what has gone before. No doubt the Guild's repair men will be able to mend it.

* * *

The production has been directed with skill by Elia Kazan. The pace is right, and fantasy and realism have been nicely blended. Stewart Chaney's settings are apt, and the music of Paul Bowles, played in a box by an ensemble of piano, violin, trumpet, drums and accordion, the players in native garb, adds to the atmosphere.

On the acting side, the chief event is the introduction of Oscar Karlweis, an Austrian refugee, who by subtle means reveals to us the charm of the endearing Jacobowsky. His performance is a masterpiece of the polished Continental style.

Louis Calhern is well cast as the colonel, and he tosses off his lines with a fine swagger in the early part of the play. He is less persuasive after the officer has been tamed.

Annabella is charmingly and elusively feminine in her scenes with the two men, when her pleasure in the quick play of Jacobowsky's mind excites the jealousy of the colonel. Otherwise her acting is rather stiff.

J. Edward Bromberg plays the Sancho-Panza orderly in a heavy and obvious style.

There are some accomplished characterizations among the minor roles, notably that of the veteran Herbert Yost as an elderly Frenchman who keeps his courage although he retains no illusions. E. G. Marshall, though very un-Gallic, does well with the part of an official who explains to Jacobowsky the complicated bureaucratic procedure of the Third Republic.

'Jacobowsky and the Colonel'

Plymouth Theater — The Theater Guild presents, in association with Jack H. Skirball, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," a new comedy by Franz Werfel, staged by Elia Kazan, production designed by Stewart Chaney, music by Paul Bowles. For two weeks beginning Jan. 31, 1944. The cast:

A Young Girl ..... Louise Dowdney
Sleeping Shopkeeper ..... Harrison Winter
The Tragic Gentleman ..... Herbert Yost
Old Lady from Arras ..... Jane Marbury
Madame Bouffer ..... Hilda Vaughn
Salomon ..... Harry Davis
Szabuniewicz ..... J. Edward Bromberg
S. L. Jacobowsky ..... Oscar Karlweis
Air Raid Warden ..... Philip Coolidge
Col. Tadeusz Bolesiav Stjerbinsky ..... Louis Calhern
Szycke ..... Peter Kass
Cosette ..... Kitty Mattern
A Chauffeur ..... Coby Ruskin
Monsieur Serouille ..... Donald Cameron
Marianne ..... Annabella
Brigadier ..... E. G. Marshall
Street Singer ..... Joseph Kallini
Little Boy ..... Jules Levi
First Lieutenant ..... Frank Overton
Gestapo Official ..... Harold Vermilyea
1st German Soldier ..... Don Lee
2nd German Soldier ..... Bob Merritt
Papa Clarion ..... Harry Davis
The Dice Player ..... Philip Coolidge
The Immortal ..... Donald Cameron
The Commissaire ..... William Sanders
1st French Soldier ..... Burton Tripp
2nd French Soldier ..... Edward Krieser

Lily Pons With Orchestra

Lily Pons, soprano, appearing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of March 24 and 25, will sing, according to present plans, a set of Variations arranged by Frank La Forge after a piece which Mozart composed on a theme taken from an old French opera entitled "Toreador." The tune is known the world over as a nursery song; and while it is simple enough in its elementary form, it lends itself to elaborations of the most florid sort. These go flowingly enough, too, under the hands of a pianist, but they become difficult in the extreme when given to a singer to execute. They are adapted, however, and are made practicable for the voice of Miss Pons.

G. Maillard Kesslere
Oscar Karlweis
In "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" at the Plymouth.

McAlpin
Group From 'The North Star,' Arriving Today at the Keith Memorial
Left to right are Farley Granger, Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, Jane Withers, and Eric Roberts

Lucas & Pritchard
Whitford Kane
In "Thank You, Svoboda," expected at the Plymouth Feb. 14.

Drama Shop Stocktaking In New York

By E. C. Sherbourne

New York

Once upon a time New York's theater season began each year in September at the earliest, and concluded in June. More recently, however, the stage season has continued right through the hot weather; and so it promises to do in 1944. There has not been such activity on Broadway since 1928.

Of extraordinary interest is the continuance of the Theater Guild's revival of "Othello" in the "smash" list, breaking all records for the length of run of this play in this city. Tickets are offered for sale two months ahead at the Shubert Theater, where the company, headed by Paul Robeson in the title role, plays to a full house at every performance. "The Merry Widow," the palnstaking revival by the New Opera Company at the Majestic, has already passed the half-year mark in its performances by an exceptional cast headed by Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. The refurbished libretto doubtless has something to do with the continuing popularity of this standard operetta.

"The Duke in Darkness," with Philip Merivale at the Playhouse, has received such an encouraging response from playgoers, despite the mixed notices, that the management announces tickets on sale four weeks ahead for this drama about a medieval struggle between forces that are labelled fascism and democracy nowadays. One of the surprise hits of the season, "Over 21," by and with Ruth Gordon, at the Music Box, is drawing sold-out houses because of its full cargo of fun.

"Janie," now in its seventy-first week, has taken on a new popularity because of the reduced prices, and is expected to remain at the Mansfield Theater well into spring. "Life With Father," in its fifth year at the Empire Theater, maintains a pace that is expected to keep it on view for many months to come. Where its audiences still come from is one of the minor mysteries of the day, but come they do.

Katharine Cornell's large following is doubtless helping to keep "Lovers and Friends" close to capacity at the Plymouth Theater, and "Oklahoma" continues to be sold out at every performance at the St. James Theater, where a line of ticket buyers may be found day and evening, booking places for spring performances.

ZaSu Pitts is pleasing old and new friends at the Royale Theater with her amusing performance as spinster-owner of a hostelry, "Ramshackle Inn," which becomes the scene of wild and mysterious doings on the night she purchases it. Every week shows an increase of receipts for this melodramatic farce, so it is now expected to last well into spring.

There is every prospect that the Eva Le Gallienne-Margaret Webster-Carly Wharton revival of "The Cherry Orchard" at the National Theater will surpass in length of run any previous Chekhov revival in New York.

"Stars on Ice," now in the second edition of its 77-week run at the Center Theater, keeps the big audience that appears ever ready to support a good skating show in Manhattan. "Carman Jones," at the Broadway Theater, has now become the musical leader of the town, with uncommonly vigorous support provided by theater parties. "A Connecticut Yankee," musical revival at the Martin Beck Theater, holds its own, thanks to a performance that betters its good first-night presentation.

With more than 40 weeks to its credit, the anti-Nazi play, "Tomorrow the World" is more than holding the pace of its early popularity at the Barrymore Theater. "Winged Victory," the Moss Hart air force drama with a huge cast, is selling out regularly at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, with prospects that it will remain until summer.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Novatime"; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Lt. Gen. Alexander Vandegrift.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—London Studio Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—4:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 29.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Front-Line Family." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.88 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"News Round-Up"; J. B. McGeachy. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

'Iolanthe' Revived At Opera House

"Iolanthe" is deservedly one of the most popular of the Savoy operas. It is not the easiest of them to produce. But the company which R. H. Burnside is presenting at the Boston Opera House managed surprisingly well with it. Voices of the feminine chorus lent an agreeable quality to the fairy troupe. A sufficiently illusive panoply of splendor had been assembled for the procession of peers. The principal singers had been carefully assigned to cover the chief roles. Altogether they gave a pleasing performance that may have lacked something in sweep and resonance but that made sufficient amends in a pervading cheerfulness.

The audience, too, did its part with a will. It was a typical Gilbert-and-Sullivan assemblage, with representatives of the elder generation obviously steeped in Savoyard traditions, children making their first acquaintance with the operetta, and average theatergoers looking forward to renewal of half-recollected memories. It was possible almost to tell from which classifications of the gathering the laughter at the Gilbertian turns of phrase arose. Some of it anticipated the humors, some of it clearly was a first response.

In one particular the company is establishing an admirable practice which other singing organizations might do well to follow. That is in the matter of clarity of enunciation. Almost without exception it is possible to understand with ease the words of the songs.

Among the individuals of the cast, Florenz Ames, is, of course, conspicuous as the susceptible Lord Chancellor. He does the role with an entertaining waggishness, and manages the always amazing nightmare patter song with skill, though he does not race through it quite so rapidly as it sometimes is sung. Robert Pitkin makes a properly impressive Earl of Mountararat, and Allen Stewart is sufficiently dignified as the romantically inclined Earl Tolloller. Robert Eckles turns the song of Private Willis to good account. Lewis Pierce in both voice and appearance is a pleasing Strephon.

On the feminine side Kathleen Roche is a piquant Phyllis and her voice suits the prettiness of her performance. Catherine Judah sings well the role of the Queen of the Fairies, and Kathryn Reece is an attractive though light-voiced Iolanthe.

E. F. M.

'Iolanthe'

At the Boston Opera House —R. H. Burnside presents the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company in a revival of the operetta, with the following cast:

The Lord Chancellor ..... Florens Ames
Earl of Mountararat ..... Robert Pitkin
Lord Tolloller ..... Allen Stewart
Private Willis ..... Robert Eckles
Strephon ..... Lewis Pierce
Queen of the Fairies ..... Catherine Judah
Iolanthe ..... Kathryn Reece
Celia ..... Mary Landon
Fleta ..... Marie Valdez
Phyllis ..... Kathleen Roche

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 700 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York.

Wednesday's Program

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Across Caribbean..	WHDH Studio Orch. ..	'Ma Perkins': sketch..	Lt Gen Alex Vandegrift	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	WHDH Studio Orch. ..	'Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
3:45	"Help Wanted"	"Waes You Know"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody .....
4:30	Studio program ..	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jim Murray, Minstrel..
4:45	Kate Smith: Bonds	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Young Widder Brown ..	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; "Ink Spots" ....
5:15	E. Howe, m. c....	'Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Chick Carter': sketch..	Irish melodies .....
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch..	News service .....
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale ....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Talk; Music	Musical program	"Moment Musicale" ....
6:30	"Musically Yours"..	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	Internal Revenue Spkr.
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Your Income Tax"	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming..	News service .....
7:30	American Melody	Waltz Time: music	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours".	Boston Latin School:
7:45	Hour; songs; or..	Waltz Time: music	Boys"; Ronald Colman	Fred Laug, news	Round-table Discussion
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Strings With Wings".	Studio speaker ....
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy" ..	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	comedy; or.; News	guest: Billie Burke....	"A Date With Judy" ..	Small; Vincent Lopez.	Variety Hour .....
9:00	Burns & Allen	"Famous Jury Trials"..	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	show: Wm. Powell	"Famous Jury Trials"..	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Believe It or Not"	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Report to Nation:	Ted Fiorito's Orch.....	'Pibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Quentin Reynolds.	Dance orchestra; Drama	"Do We Need a Na-	tional Service Law?"..	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00	'Romance': drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs ..	Chicago Blackhawks
10:15	'Romance': drama	Sammy Eisen's Orch..	Bob Hope Variety Show	Concert Album	hockey game .....
10:30	San. Joseph H. Ball	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co....	Music; Weather	News service .....
10:45	Kate Smith: Bonds	Dance orchestra	Red Skelton and Co....		Les Brown's Orch. ....
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Xavier Cugat's Orch..
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch....	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Shep Field's Orch.	Fishermen's program..	Words at War: Drama,	"Sinfonietta"; Russell	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Kate Smith: Bonds	Dance Orch.; News	"The White Brigade" ..	Bennett, conductor	Day's End; News ....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program .....
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News .....
12:30	'Helen Trent': sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music..	Drama and Music .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Bauhhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies ....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	Lov's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera ....
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez's Orch..	Religious program ....
1:45	"The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program ....
2:00	Serial drama	Rodrigues & Sutherland	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup.	Curtain Time .....
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time .....
2:30	'We Love & Lesan'	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"..	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker ....
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling..	News; Farm & Home ..
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	Interview; Music	'Ma Perkins'': sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	WHDH Studio Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Right to Happiness" ..	Variety show; orch. ..	Jamboree .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies ....
4:30	Life to the Front..	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Mystery Drama with	Glen Gray's Orch. ....
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Young Widder Brown ..	Santos Ortega	Kay Kyser's Orch. ....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; J. Messner's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Follies; Music	"Jack Armstrong"; ...	'Just Plain Bill'': sk..	Chick Carter'; sketch	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women..	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	Comment; News ..	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale ....
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers ..	Snapshots; Songs	Hockey Interviews ....
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendesvous; Talk	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Tony Pastor's Orch....	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	Harry James' Orch	Treasury Star Parade..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming ..	News service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma";	Boston Latin School:
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Charles, comments	Marine Corps pgm.	Round-table Discussion
8:00	Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By..	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	"France Forever" ....
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch. ....
8:45	Hersholt: News	J. C. Flippen, m. c. ..	garde: H. Sosnick's Or.	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Poland—Hitler .....
9:00	Frank Sinatra's Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's 'Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Mah-
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest, Joan Davis	"Believe It or Not" ..	ler's Symphony No. 1
9:30	Jack Carson Var.	Alvino Rey's Orch.....	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album: Mah-
9:45	Show; guest	Dance orchestra; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Laughton; M O'Sullivan	ler's Symphony No. 1
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news..	Local sports .....
10:15	"CavaLleria"	Sammy Eisen's Orch. ..	Musical Knowledge ...	Sports Preview: A Ward	Local sports .....
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	The Symphonette.' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Tony Pastor's Orch	Local sports .....
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Drama; Music; Weather	Local sports .....
11:00	News; Weather	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"..	Harry Green's Orch. ..	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch...	Charlie Spivak's Orch..
11:30	B Herrmann's 'Fan-	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End; music .....
11:45	tastics'; Orchestra	Lou Bresse's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End; News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Family Carnovsky," starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild, featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella and Oscar Karlweis. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Yeomen of the Guard," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and evening "Cox and Box," and "The Pirates of Pensance."

Music

Jordan Hall—Song recital by Mildred Jenkins, soprano. Ruth Culbertson at the piano. 8:30.

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House Concert by Victor Polatschek, clarinet, Margaret Goldovsky, soprano, and Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture by Nicolas Slonimsky on this week's Boston Symphony Orchestra program. 4:45.

Symphony Hall—Youth Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra members. Wheeler Beckett, conducting. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Gildersleeve on Broadday," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:06, 3, 5:55, 8:50. "North Star," Anne Baxter; Walter Huston, Dana Andrews. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55.

Kenmore—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Honeymoon Lodge," Ozzie Nelson. 1:20, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Mine-sweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"Adventures of Tartu," 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Swingshift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 11:07 a. m., 2:01, 4:55, 7:49, 10:07. Stage Show: 13:36, 3:23, 6:16, 9:10.

Scollay—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon. 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Mardi Gras," "Sailor's All," "Through the Colorado Rockies," "Film-Vedvil," "Popular Science," "Freddie Fisher and His Orchestra," "Unlucky Dog," cartoons, and latest newsreels.

State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix—"Scharnhorst Battle," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Film Vaudeville," "Silver Wings," "Coast Guard," "Mardi Gras in New Orleans," cartoons, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Pistol Packing Mamma," Ruth Terry. 3:40, 8:20, 8:20. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "True to Life," Franchot Tone, Mary Martin. Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Lady is Willing," Fred MacMurray, Marlene Dietrich. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.

Regent: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Daughters in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 1:30, 5, 8:30.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Jane Darwell.

Coolidge Corner: "Henry the 8th," Charles Laughton. "Catherine the Great," Elisabeth Bergner.

Cleveland Circle: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "The Avengers," R. Richardson. 2, 8.

University: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Codman Square: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. 3:12, 8:12. "Rookies in Burma," 2:03, 7:03, 9:51.

Park: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward, "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1:45, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Davis, Robert Young. 2:30, 8:15. "Passport to Suez," Ann Savage. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crazyhouse," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott.

Noah Beerr, Jr.: 3:20, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:32, 9:32. "Submarine Base," John Litel, Alan Baxter. 2:12, 8:12.

Orpheum: "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 2:15, 8. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. 3:40, 9:25.

Strand: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3:15, 9:15. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

**Pell

Club Institute to Hear State Head of Education

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, and Frederick Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Boston, will be the principal speakers at the State Federation's Club Institute tomorrow morning at the Old South Parish House at 10:30. Mrs. Edward J. Hickox, State Chairman of Education, will introduce Dr. Warren, who will speak on "Education for Victory and Peace." Dr. Gillis will describe weekday religious education in Boston schools.

The Meetings Committee asks members to make their reservations tomorrow for the midwinter meeting at the Hotel Statler on Feb. 24. Among the speakers scheduled to appear on the all-day program are Miss Erika Mann, author, lecturer, and war correspondent, Miss Maria Eugenia Huneeus of Chile, Pan-American scholarship recipient, Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, and Rolf T. Harbo, Administrative Assistant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson has charge of reservations.

Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, Chairman of the Scrapbook Committee, reports that 3,700 U. S. O. scrapbooks have been given out in less than three months and that another thousand are on their way. She is now anxious to get the completed books back as soon as possible, because the demand for them is so great. The U. S. O. Director of Mobile Service needs 750 immediately for outlying posts in Massachusetts. The New York U. S. O. has asked the Federation for 100 a month for overseas, and a chaplain in Newfoundland wishes to be guaranteed 50 a month. Mrs. Bennett asks members to return the books to 115 Newbury Street or bring them to the Midwinter Meeting.

Chi Omega Meeting

Out-of-town members of the Chi Omega Sorority are invited to dine with the Boston Alumnae Chapter at 46 Beacon Street on Friday, Feb. 4, at 6:30 p. m. Mrs. Ralph Manning, President, and the other officers of the local group are eager to welcome any service women or service wives who happen to be in Boston. Speaker of the evening will be Miss Margaret V. Sullivan, Probation Officer for Girls at the Boston Juvenile Court.

Radio Analyst to Talk

Irving T. McDonald, radio analyst, will be guest speaker at the first evening meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association on Friday, Feb. 4, at 8:30 p. m., when he will deliver a foreword to the transcription of an Edward R. Murrow radiocast describing aerial warfare over Germany. Mr. McDonald will then give a résumé of the European situation. The meeting is open to the public and tickets may be obtained from Miss Mary M. O'Connor, Chairman, at the Ring Sanatorium in Arlington.

Wednesday Programs

Boston Wheelock Club—Mildred Beryl will discuss "Books on This Season's Shelf" at a meeting at 100 Riverway, 3 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Natalia Aszkenazy, Polish woman diplomat, will discuss "The Question Mark of the War—Russia" at the Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m. Dessert will be served at 1:30 with Mrs. Leland J. Parker and Mrs. Charles A. Wheeler serving as hostesses. Mrs. Warren Cofren will exhibit a collection of Russian brass.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Mrs. Leo E. Oakey of 68 Davis Avenue will be hostess to the American Home Class at 12:30 p. m. Miss Grace Pennock of the Home Extension Service will give a talk on "Canning and Drying of Vegetables."

D. A. R.—The Jonathan Hatch Chapter will observe its 10th anniversary with a luncheon at the Coonamessett Inn, North Falmouth. Special guests will be the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, and Mrs. Henry J. Winslow, State Treasurer.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Meeting of horticultural chairmen at Horticultural Hall, 2 p. m. At 2:20 all federated garden club members are invited to hear Miss Marjorie Stearns give a lecture on "Green Gardens."

Vermont Tram for Asbestos Haulage Done After 6 Months

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 1—Construction of a continuity-type tramway for the transportation of asbestos from the Gallagher mines in the Town of Lowell to the extracting and processing mills at the Eden mines—a six months' job—has just been completed. Because of the location of the Eden mines at the top of a mountain, with an elevation of 2,226 feet, the construction posed a considerable engineering problem. The distance between terminals is just short of a mile.

There are seven supporting steel towers to which cables are attached, and the highest point from the cables to the lowest ground surface below is 250 feet. The highest tower is 100 feet. Forty-five buckets, or cars, each having a capacity of 20 cubic feet, are spaced 240 feet apart along the 1¼-inch cables which take the cars to the summit. An automatic vibrator and leader fill the buckets which are capable of delivering 100 tons an hour to a disposal bin at the top of the mountain. From that point to the mill is about 700 feet. Electricity provides the motive power.

It is believed this is the only tramway of this type, for industrial purposes only, in Vermont. The comparable ski tow at Mt. Mansfield is used exclusively for passenger service.

According to statistics published by the Federal Bureau of Mines, just prior to the war, the Vermont Asbestos Mines provided more than 95 per cent of the production of asbestos fiber in the United States. Efforts to conduct an open mine in northern Vermont have been seriously hampered by weather conditions during the winter months. By use of the newly built tramway it will be possible to provide a stockpile of the ore 12 months of the year. Accumulation of between 100,000 and 150,000 tons of crushed ore will be possible in the ample storage space provided. The average capacity of the mill is 1,600 tons per day.

Poetry and Prose Writers to Speak

Joseph Auslander, poet; Elizabeth Janeway, novelist, and Marquis Childs, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis—Post Dispatch, lecturer and author, will be guest speakers at the Authors' Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Thursday. This is the second luncheon in this year's series sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company.

Mr. Auslander has for many years been a poet of note and, since 1937, has served as consultant in poetry in the Library of Congress. His most recent book, "The Unconquerables," first published by the Saturday Evening Post, furnished the theme for the Fourth War Loan drive.

Miss Janeway, a graduate of Barnard College, entered the best seller list with her first novel, "The Walsh Girls," recently published. The book tells the story of typical American life in a Connecticut town.

Mr. Childs is the author of "Sweden: the Middle Way," "They Hate Roosevelt," "This Is Democracy," "Collective Bargaining in Scandinavia," "Washington Calling," and "I Write from Washington." He has just returned from Brazil.

Sentence Stayed In Gustafson Case

Pending an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals against the verdict of a Federal Jury last Thursday in the case of Russell J. Gustafson, sentence, pronounced by Judge Arthur D. Healey today in the U. S. District Court, was stayed.

When the case came up for disposition, Judge Healey sentenced Mr. Gustafson to one year and one day in the penitentiary, and fined him $1. He had been found guilty of enticing and protecting a deserter from the U. S. Army his brother Roy—at the family home in Worcester.

Present bail of $3,000 was continued.

WAR BONDS are your share in "American Preferred"!

Elevated Pays $1,301,191.50 Of Its Deficit

Boston and 13 other metropolitan cities and towns, which since 1928 have annually paid off the deficit of the Boston Elevated Railway, were today joyfully contemplating a windfall brought about by a wartime transportation boom resulting in the highest revenue figure in the El's history.

In its annual report, filed with the Legislature yesterday, the public trustees of the Boston Elevated disclosed that a check for $1,301,191.50 had been paid to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for distribution to the cities and towns in the areas served in proportion to the amount which they have assessed.

This surplus compares with deficit figures in recent years which approached $3,000,000. In the year ending March 31, 1940, for example, the El deficit reached a high of $2,724,000.

Total revenue of the railway in 1943, according to the report, was $37,653,731.95.

Paid Boston

The trustees' report also revealed that the railway had paid $228,614.42 to the City of Boston for the 1943 Governor Square Extension rental, which it has not been obligated to pay since completion of the project in 1932 because of annual deficits prior to the war period. In the past one half of this annual rate has been met by the City of Boston and the balance by the Commonwealth assessed upon all of the cities and towns served, including Boston.

Also disclosed by the report was the fact that 418,203,633 passengers were carried in 1943. This was 47,938,392 more than in 1942 and 37,186,295 more than in 1917, the railway's previous high year.

The report stated that 58,240,174 miles of service were operated in 1943, 4,435,712 miles more than in 1942 and the highest yearly mileage since the beginning of public control.

Comparing passenger traffic before and since the war, the trustees point out that 123,753,005 more passengers were carried in 1943 than in 1940, an increase of 42 per cent.

Of the $1,301,191.50 paid to the Commonwealth for distribution among the cities and towns served, the trustees state that $1,159,474.84 reimbursed the Commonwealth for one-half of all past Governor Square Extension rentals and $141,716.66 partially reimbursed the Commonwealth on account of past cost of service deficits.

While 1943 revenue was hitting an all-time high, operating expenses increased by $3,538,744.81, the report disclosed. Chief factors here were the cost of furnishing additional service; an increased wage cost of $2,756,675.67 due principally to increased number of employees because of the greater mileage operated and the greater amount of shop and office work; and the higher costs for materials, fuel and other supplies.

Charges Rise

Fixed charges increased by $1,123,007 in 1943, largely due to provision for Federal income taxes, the report stated.

Employment of women by the Elevated in jobs normally filled by men was a highlight of the road's most prosperous year. At the year's end, the report said, 23 women were working as conductors on two subway lines, 12 women as guards on the rapid transit trains, and 26 women in various shop jobs.

More women will have to be employed to replace men, the trustees said, if the drafting of married men with children results in the withdrawal of large numbers of employees for military service.

How cities and towns served by the Elevated will benefit by distribution of 1943 surplus:

Town or City	Total Credits	Estimated Reduction In 1944 Tax Rate
Arlington	$23,431.18	$0.42
Belmont	14,470.93	.27
Boston	*1,043,831.96	.72
Brookline	56,381.76	.42
Cambridge	116,097.58	.68
Chelsea	21,463.07	.50
Everett	31,125.50	.42
Malden	46,703.37	.68
Medford	45,474.37	.58
Milton	10,205.30	.26
Newton	10,293.67	.06
Revere	11,699.86	.29
Somerville	77,109.62	.68
Watertown	21,517.05	.42
Totals	*$1,529,805.92	

*Includes $228,614.42 payment to City of Boston for 1943 rental of Governor Square Extension of Boylston Street Subway.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V" and "W" now valid; "X" becomes valid Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 will become valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" become valid tomorrow; expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Fund Boost Planned

Brookline Selectmen have voted to recommend to the annual town meeting next month that $200,000 be withdrawn from the surplus fund of the town to be used to boost the postwar rehabilitation fund. The Selectmen last year approved taking a similar amount from the surplus account to establish the fund. The motion for the increase of $200,000 was made by Selectman Robert S. Weeks and the vote was unanimous.

Connecticut Protests WMC Test Center

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—Establishment by the War Manpower Commission of a "demonstration" center at New Haven for the "guidance, testing and placement of veterans," has been protested in a letter to Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Administrator, by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

The Governor said the protest was made on the grounds that Connecticut has already organized such agencies in many communities and a duplication of effort would lead to "confusion."

Governor Baldwin expressed belief in the letter made public last night that any plans for relief for the returning veteran should properly be made on a state basis in co-operation with the Federal Government. He said he was perplexed to know why New Haven was selected for a demonstration center.

He said in his letter he could see in this latest move of the WMC a forecast that some attempt will be made by the Federal Government to retain its present durational control over the Connecticut Employment Service.

United Nations Films to Be Shown

First of a series of motion pictures on the United Nations will be presented free to the public at Boston University's School of Education at 84 Exeter Street, Thursday from 7:30 to 9:00 p. m., Dr. Abraham Krasker, Assistant Professor in Visual Education and Director of the Division of Teaching Aids at the University, announced yesterday.

Each nation has produced motion pictures of its country, customs, and activities, the best of which have been selected for the series to provide a deeper understanding among the peoples of the world, said Professor Krasker.

School Man Still a Janitor

A Norwood janitor today knows that the Greeks had a word for it—it goes like this: "If you have not lost a thing, you have it."

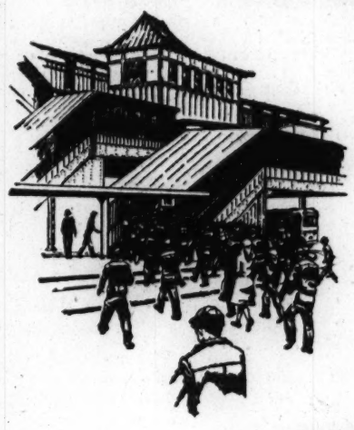
For John F. Reynolds, Norwood School Committeeman who resigned his $1,700 a year job as janitor of the Norwood Senior High School, begins a new job as janitor of two office buildings in the Norwood business district, Mr. Reynolds, who was faced with the choice of keeping his original janitor's job or serving on the School Committee without pay, chose the latter post. He said that he did not want to disappoint the people who had voted for him.

Mr. Reynolds will receive more pay in his new job than he would have received for firing the school boilers.

Lowell Workers Move 120 Miles

Nearly 200 workers from Lowell have moved 120 miles to the Connecticut Valley, where there is an acute shortage of labor for making vital ball bearings, and 400 or 500 more would vastly help, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of the War Production Board, said in an appeal for more assistance from Lowell.

A REPORT ON WARTIME OPERATION



THIS report from the Boston Elevated Railway is addressed to all who are directly or indirectly affected by the operation of public transportation, which, in the past two years, has become an absolutely essential part of wartime activities in the Greater Boston Area. In reviewing 1943, we are thankful that the various tasks expected of the "El" have been accomplished. We were aided in the performance of our job by four favorable circumstances: the co-operation of the riding public; the ready response of men and women in Metropolitan Boston to our urgent need of operating help; the advantage we had of a railway system properly maintained over a long period of years; and a timely reconditioning of stored equipment undertaken in 1941 in anticipation of the shortages which developed in full force in 1943.

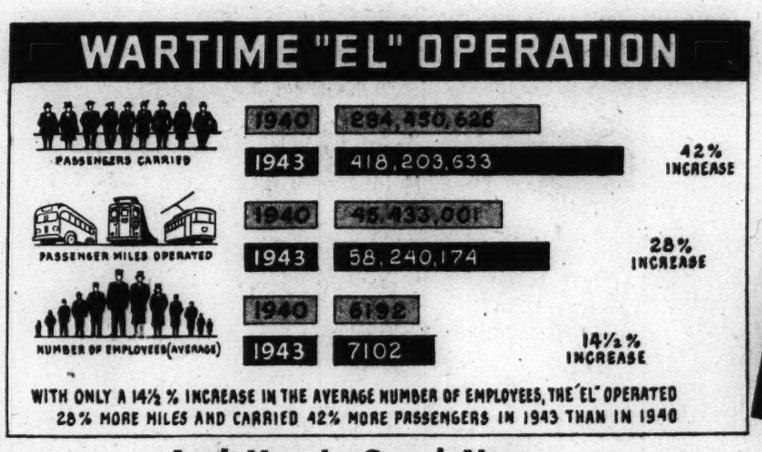
1943 WAS A CHALLENGE

When 1943 began we knew there were great difficulties ahead. The volume of passenger traffic was rising steadily. Throughout the summer months, when normally "El" traffic is lightest, the number of riders continued high. The already heavy load of rush-hour traffic between 5 and 6 p.m. was increasing almost to capacity. The over-all riding was heavy too. In fact, for the whole year, a new record for the number of passengers carried was established. The total cost of the service was bound to increase because of the greatly increased service being furnished and because of increases in taxes and in wages and in the cost of materials and supplies. The problem of maintaining track and equipment in the face of serious shortages of materials promised to become acute. We knew we would lose hundreds of employees to the Armed Forces, a loss which would require intensive recruiting.

THIS IS WHAT WE DID

To meet these contingencies we needed help. And you, the public whom we serve, gave it. We asked you to avoid rush hours by riding, whenever possible, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; to move up in the car or bus and not crowd around doorways; to wait for a less-crowded car or bus; and to have the exact fare ready when you could—all to help speed up transportation and allow us to take care of the heavily increased traffic.

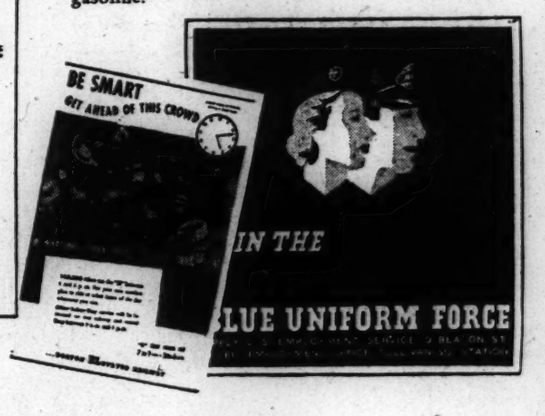
Our repair and maintenance forces performed miracles in keeping our equipment up to the El's high standard of safety, the men and women there knowing full well that a breakdown or even a reduction in transportation service would have harmful reactions on the war effort. Our operating force handled the increased traffic with exceptional skill under trying conditions. In advertisements and posters we offered jobs to both men and women and the response was excellent.


WARTIME "EL" OPERATION
PASSENGERS CARRIED
1940 284,450,628
1943 418,203,633
42% INCREASE
PASSENGER MILES OPERATED
1940 45,433,001
1943 58,240,174
28% INCREASE
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (AVERAGE)
1940 6192
1943 7102
14½% INCREASE
WITH ONLY A 14½% INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, THE 'EL' OPERATED 28% MORE MILES AND CARRIED 42% MORE PASSENGERS IN 1943 THAN IN 1940

Of Course We Did This, Too

Disposed of 4,963 tons of scrap for the war effort.

Saved 4,691,832 tire miles and 124,041 gallons of gasoline.



And Here's Good News

We paid $1,301,191.50 to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for distribution to the cities and towns in the area served in proportion to the amounts which they have been assessed. We also paid to the City of Boston the 1943 Governor Square Extension rental of $228,614.42 which the railway would not have been obligated to pay if there had not been a sufficient excess in the reserve fund.

THE PROSPECT FOR 1944

Transportation of workers is, and will continue to be, a vital factor in the production of war materials. In 1944, our services to war plants, such as the Navy Yard and the Army Base, will continue to get priority. If many more of our married men with children are called to the Armed Forces there will be need of further employment of women to replace them. Greater effort will be necessary to obtain repair material and substitutes for material no longer available. In the maintenance of equipment, the El's high standard of safety will be upheld even if that should mean a curtailment of service. In 1943, we received 19 new buses and 30 new trackless trolleys, all of which are in use today. During 1944 we expect the delivery of at least 100 new trolley cars and of some more new buses. Passenger riding may have reached its peak in 1943, but uncertain factors such as additional restrictions in the use of gasoline, or shortages of rubber tires, could cause further increases in riding. A further cut in bus mileage under an O.D.T. order similar to the one received and complied with by the "El" in 1943, may come in 1944. Yes, 1943 was a tough year for all of us—but with all its promise of success, 1944 may be tougher still.

The Boston Elevated Railway says "Thank you" to the riders who changed their hours of travel; to the passengers who cheerfully put up with crowded cars and buses; and to all of our own employees who worked hard to keep the wheels moving.

With the continued co-operation of all, we will be able, in 1944, to furnish transportation service, when and where needed, to the limit of the railway's available capacity and within the restrictions of a war economy.

THE BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

American Airmen Batter Japanese Bases on Wake and Marshall Islands

Continued from Page 1

planes of Fleet Air Wing Two made a strong attack on Wake Island during the night of Jan. 30-31. All bombs hit in or near the target area and no planes were lost."

Wake, captured by the Japanese on Dec. 24, 1941, is about 1,200 miles from the nearest American base at Midway Island.

The bombing may have represented a diversionary operation in connection with the heavy carrier task force and land bomber attacks on the enemy bases in the Marshalls, about 800 miles to the south and west of Wake.

The enemy on Wake has been subjected to several attacks since he took the island from the valient Marine defenders at the start of the war. The latest and one of the heaviest attacks occurred last fall.

The fact that the heavy, unwieldy seaplanes were able to go over the target area and return, without loss suggested that earlier attacks on Wake had had good effect on that island's defense system.

Marshalls:

Japanese Bases Bombed Heavily

Army and Navy bombers supporting attacks by carrier-based planes on the Marshall Islands dumped 76 tons of bombs on Japanese positions on the night of Jan. 29 and the morning of Jan. 30, the Navy reported.

The heaviest assault was on Wkajalein Atoll, pounded by 45 tons of bombs from Army Liberators.

The same flight unloaded another 10 tons over the enemy's base at Wotje. Mili and Taroa, other bases in the battered group of islands north of the American-held Gilberts, were hit with 21 tons, the Navy reported.

In addition, Army Mitchell bombers struck land installations and small enemy craft in the harbors at Maloelap and Wotje, while dive bombers and Warhawk fighters bombed and strafed Imiej Island in the Jaluit Atoll.

The enemy base at Jaluit also was hit by three tons of bombs dropped from a single Liberator.

The Navy reported that in the attacks on Wotje, Jaluit, and Maloelap no enemy fighters were encountered and antiaircraft fire was ineffectual.

Italy:

Allies Advance From Beachhead

Allied troops advancing from their invasion beachhead have struck to the outskirts of Campo Leone, some 20 miles southeast of Rome, and also to the edge of Cisterna, communications town on the Appian Way 14 miles northeast of Anzio, headquarters announced.

American troops attacking on the main front north of Cassino have hammered out new gains.

United States units striking northeast of Anzio have reached within half a mile of Cisterna, a key rail and road junction and large air base.

British forces pushing northward carried ahead in a co-ordinated assault to the edge of Campo Leone.

The twin attacks were the first attacks of any size since the landings.

An Allied officer said the Nazis brought troops from the area north of Rome to meet Allied blows. But the Navy said that Allied landings of reinforcements and supplies were proceeding on schedule, under favorable conditions.

American heavy bombers went clear into Austria, pounding the air base at Klagenfurt. The four-engined bombers also smashed at fields at Aviano and Udine in Northern Italy.

Russia:

Govorov Reaches Kingisepp Suburbs

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army battled its way into the suburbs of Kingisepp, within eight miles of the Estonian frontier, and crossed the Luga River 27 miles southeast of that prewar customs station in a drive toward Narva's ancient battlements inside Estonia, a Moscow communiqué announced.

"Retreating under blows of the Soviet troops, the enemy is abandoning guns, heavy mortars, and stores of military supplies," said a Russian radiocast.

The Russians announced the capture of Lipa, two miles beyond the west banks of the Luga below Kingisepp.

The river was crossed at several points, the communiqué said, including the southern Novogorod front.

Farther south, other units under General Govorov, swinging down the highway and railway to Luga, came within 37 miles of a junction with Gen. K. A. Meretskov's army in a rapid pincers movement which already had cut off disorganized groups of Germans in a bleak expanse of lakes and forests to the east.

The radiocast also announced fresh gains by Gen. M. M. Popov's Second Baltic Army attacking toward Latvia from fallen Novosokolniki on the lower end of the 230-mile northern front.

But Moscow was silent on developments in the Ukraine where the German High Command told of new Russian attacks—and successes—in the Dnieper Bend, and where Berlin also claimed that 10 Soviet infantry divisions and several tank corps had been wiped out in a six-day battle near Vinnitsa.

Kingisepp, formerly Yamburg and renamed for an Estonian communist shot in Estonia in 1923, is 10 miles west of Veimarn, captured Jan. 30. It is the last rail station short of the Estonian frontier. Narva, which has seen little else but war in its 600 years of history, lies 13 miles from Kingisepp.

Troops under General Meretskov were meeting stiffer German opposition as they closed in on the last German rail escape line, but they pushed on to take 40 places during the day. Among these were Myachino, only nine miles northwest of Batetskaya, which is on the Vitebsk railway and connects with Luga, 18 miles to the west, by a spur line.

Italian Art Works Destroyed by Nazis

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—A German incendiary squad in Italy has wantonly destroyed priceless works of art and important archives of European history dating from 1238 to 1811 despite a plea by Italian authorities to spare them, War Minister Sir James Grigg told the House of Commons today.

The outrage occurred Sept. 30 at Livardi, where the Italians had deposited art treasures from Naples—886 cases of selected documents from State treasures and a quantity of museum pieces.

Among the objects destroyed were registers of the Hohenstaufen and Angevin Kings of Naples, Kings of the House of Aragon and the Bourbon Dynasty, and 60 to 70 paintings including an early portrait by Botticelli, and a Madonna and Child by Luini.

WAR BONDS will buy a stake in your country's future!

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

American Bomber Crews Report Results

Crew members of Liberator bombers that raided the Marshall Islands are interrogated for combat information upon their return to their Funafuti Island base in the South Pacific.

General Linked to Göring Plot

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Moscow Radio broadcast a Tass dispatch from Zurich today asserting that Col. Gen. Hans Jesschonnek, Chief of Staff of the German Air Force, whose sudden passing was announced in Berlin on Aug. 20, 1943, had been involved in a plot to replace Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring.

The Tass dispatch, as quoted by the Moscow Radio, said that Göring discovered that Jesschonnek had been making private contacts with certain Air Force generals to discuss the replacement of Göring by a seasoned Air Force general. . . ."

After Jesschonnek's passing, Tass reported, important changes were noted in the Air Force command.

Hitler Promotions

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Nazi DNB agency said yesterday that Adolf Hitler had promoted his personal Chief of Staff, Gen. Alfred Jodl, and the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, to the rank of Colonel General.

Others promoted to the rank included Gen. Rudolf Gerecke, Director of Army Transportation, and General of Infantry Walter Weiss.

The DNB wireless dispatch, transmitted to the German press, was reported by the United States Federal Communications Commission.

Admiral Fitch:

Japan Will Try To Hold Rabaul

Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, South Pacific air commander, expressed belief the Japanese would continue their costly efforts to defend the pivotal New Britain base at Rabaul until it became definitely unprofitable. Then they will attempt to withdraw key personnel and such vital equipment as can be moved out, he said.

"They'll leave the others to fight as best they can, just as they left ground troops on Bougainville," the Admiral declared.

He said he had no doubts that the Japanese were weakening their air strength materially at other points of the Pacific front in order to "put their best foot forward" at Rabaul. He was certain, too, that the enemy is expending his choice carrier pilots in Rabaul air battles.

A few months ago, Admiral Fitch said, Rabaul Harbor frequently contained 40 to 50 warships and as many cargo vessels. Now, he said, you seldom see more than a couple of warships there and almost never more than eight or a dozen cargo ships. This proved, the Admiral added, that the harbor already has been made untensible as a major shipping point.

He reported that more than 80 per cent of the American airmen forced to land at sea have been picked up and rescued. He said the total was around 1,500 men.

Germans Claim:

56 Allied Ships Sunk in January

The German Radio said that U-boats in January had sunk 17 Allied merchantmen totaling 120,000 tons, 23 destroyers, 2 submarines, and 3 landing barges.

The claim was unconfirmed by any Allied source.

The radiocast said that other German naval units sank seven ships, bringing the alleged total merchant losses to 138,000 tons, and that surface units of the German Navy sank two additional submarines and two escort vessels.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Hit French Coast

American heavy bombers attacked the French invasion coast in the 30th Allied assault on that area in a month while bomb-carrying Thunderbolts dropped their loads on a Nazi airfield in Holland.

An Allied communiqué said no German fighters were encountered over the French Pas de Calais area, but the Lightning-supported Thunderbolts which struck at the Gilze-Rijen airdrome in Holland met stiff opposition.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Claim Defeat of Nazis

Yugoslav Partisan troops have defeated a mixed force of Germans and Chetniks near the towns of Andrijevica and Berane in Montenegro nor far from the Albanian frontier, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported.

Partisans are on the offensive in Eastern, Central, and Western Bosnia, Marshal Broz added, and a strong German attack has been thrown back near Travnik, 45 miles northwest of Sarajevo.

Battles were being fought in Slavonia and the Lika Province of Croatia, the war bulletin reported.

Burma:

Stilwell Inspects Ledo Land Route

Fresh from a visit to the Ledo front in Northern Burma, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell told a press conference that the reopening of a land route to China was a workable job and that the Chinese and Americans were fighting well to make it so.

General Stilwell conceived the project of building a road through the North Burma jungle to connect with the old Burma land route which formerly began at Rangoon, now in Japanese hands.

The General said that critics who had said it would be impossible to build a highway through the India-Burma jungle had seen the "impossible" accomplished.

Taro on the far right flank of the Ledo operation has been captured by the Chinese and Chinese infantry is some distance ahead of road-building gangs.

Poles Fight:

Commandos Face Nazis in Italy

Polish Commandos have been fighting with the British Eighth Army in Italy. Recently they forced a German withdrawal after an all-night battle, according to the Polish Telegraph Agency in London.

The Poles went into action in December, being assigned to operations in the mountainous country around Capracota, part of their task being to raid German lines beyond the Sangro River.

Sustained Allied Air Blitz Deals Japan Staggering Blows

Continued from Page 1

staggering losses. Nor can they afford even the costlier loss of air personnel in which Japan already is so obviously deficient.

Decline in Air Power

Rabaul in the past month has become the epitome of the decline in Japanese airpower. Hopelessly one-sided air battles are being fought today in the skies over the Bismarck archipelago.

Americans and Australians are still fighting a comparatively small-scale war in the Southwest Pacific land fronts. But in the air they are doing more than any other Pacific front to bring Japan to its knees.

If the Japanese continue pouring its planes into this losing war front it may well result in cutting the duration of the war by many months.

For 30 days, aircraft from Admiral William F. Halsey's 13th Air Force has been hammering at Rabaul with an unprecedented fury. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's 5th Air Force has been ranging up and down the Japanese occupied New Guinea coast fighting air battles Wherever they can be found.

In these 30 days the combined air forces shot down or destroyed nearly 500 Japanese planes. This is one and a half times as many aircraft as the Japanese normally station at all of its bases from Rabaul all the way down to Wewak. The extended air battle is far from diminishing. It is mounting in intensity. Solomons-based dive and torpedo bombers, in the latest raid, shot down 36 planes over the Lakunai and Tobera airdromes just outside Rabaul. Another 12 planes were destroyed on the ground.

Canadians Helping U. S. Cut Wood Pulp

OTTAWA, Feb. 1 (AP)—A Labor Department spokesman said last night that Canada is "guaranteeing" the United States 3,500 men to cut wood for munitions and pulp, and is allowing the U. S. "leeway" to take care of the turnover in this type of work.

He was commenting upon a report from Boston that "hundreds of able-bodied men were "loafing" on the streets of Quebec towns near the Canada-U. S. border while manpower in the U. S. is so scarce that wood cannot be cut.

"We are giving them pretty much the same (quota) as they always got," the spokesman said. "A lot of the men don't stay very long. To provide 3,500 men means supplying about 3,750."

One year the U. S. was allowed a quota of 4,000 men to cut wood, he said, but Canada now needs men for her own woods. A number of Canadian companies own timber limits in Maine, and the Dominion is helping them as much as possible.

WAR BONDS are your means of getting into the fight!

"Sweet Dreams, Soldier!"

It is ten o'clock on a transport.

Taps has sounded.

Men are packed in like sardines.

Somebody says to his bunk-mate: "Sweet dreams, soldier!" Yet both know that an enemy torpedo can jolt them from slumber into a hellish living nightmare.

But *they're* not kicking. After all, *this is war!*

* * *

This is our war too, Mr. and Mrs. Civilian.

But compared to those boys in uniform our lot in it is a bed of roses.

Surely not one of us can afford to let up now. Let's all back the attack by buying *extra* War Bonds—TODAY.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

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OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTO

You can buy these U. S. Government securities at any of our 22 offices.

	WAR SAVINGS BONDS Series E	U. S. SAVINGS BONDS Series F	U. S. SAVINGS BONDS Series G	TREASURY BONDS 1950-1952	TREASURY SAVINGS NOTES Series C	TREASURY BONDS 1965-1970	CTFS OF INDEBTEDNESS Series A-1945
ISSUE PRICE	75% of maturity value	74% of maturity value	100% of issue price	100% and interest	100%	100% and interest	100%
MATURITY	10 years from issue date	12 years from issue date	12 years from issue date	September 15, 1952	3 years from issue date	March 15, 1970	February 1, 1945
RATE	2.9% if held to maturity	2.53% if held to maturity	2½%	2¼%	1.07%	2½%	⅜ of 1%
DENOMINATIONS	$25 to $1,000	$25 to $10,000	$100 to $10,000	$500 to $1,000,000	$100 to $1,000,000	$500 to $1,000,000	$1,000 to $1,000,000
LIMIT OF OWNERSHIP	$5,000 (maturity value) in one name or $10,000 (maturity value) in combination with co-owner in each calendar year.	Aggregate ownership of Series F, or Series F and G, not to exceed $100,000 (issue price) in any calendar year.	Aggregate ownership of Series G, or Series G and F, not to exceed $100,000 (issue price) in any calendar year.	None	None	None	None

Canada Favors World Peace By Mutual Aid Among Nations

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 1—Canada's preference for a system of world security build upon a system of collaboration among all friendly nations, great and small rather than the distribution of influence among three or four great powers—was expressed by W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, in a speech before the House of Commons.

While recognizing the need of preserving on the side of peace a large superiority of power as a deterrent against aggression, Mr. King said that he believed the most effective path to peace lies in the formation of "an effective international system inside which the co-operation of all peace-loving countries is freely sought and given."

He warned that "behind the conception expressed by Lord Halifax and Field Marshal Smuts there lurks the idea of inevitable rivalry between the great powers."

And he asked: "Could Canada, situated as she is geographically between the United States and the Soviet Union, and at the same time a member of the British Commonwealth, for one moment give support to such an idea?"

Puts Empire First

While expressing his conviction that the best foundation for securing and maintaining peace is through an international body, Mr. King made it quite clear that Canada is determined that the closest collaboration shall continue between Canada, Great Britain, and other members of the British Commonwealth.

"For my part," he said, "wherever an opportunity has presented itself in the past and may present itself in the future, I intend to do all that lies in my power to see that there is between the different parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations full consultation, co-operation and co-ordination where possible."

The Prime Minister said he had no fear that such consultations and co-operation will not take place. Communion between the members of the Commonwealth has grown during the past couple of decades, he pointed out, until it has now reached a degree of perfection that hasn't been surpassed in the history of the British Empire. But it is capable, he believes, of further development in certain particulars.

As to the system of communion within the Commonwealth, Mr. King said there are daily communications between Governments and between Prime Ministers when the subjects were of sufficient importance, and through High Commissioners. There are frequent exchanges of visits of Ministers, he disclosed, between Canada and Britain.

Judgment of Entire Cabinet

In fact, Mr. King declared, there is in reality today a "continuing conference of the Cabinet Council of the Empire." An advantage of this, said the Prime Minister, "is that when I give advice to the British Government it is based on the judgment of the whole Cabinet."

He regretted that discussions of this kind should come up at this time, taking people's minds off the immediate need, the winning of the war. He said he could not understand why one need worry about the form of organization the Empire is going to take after the war, since there will be plenty of time when the war is over to consider what changes of organization, if any, may be necessary.

The basis of the British Commonwealth, as stated at the Imperial Conference in 1926, is that it is composed of autonomous communities "common in status and in no way subordinated one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external relations though united by common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations," Mr. King reminded members of the House of Commons.

"I am 100 per cent for close consultation, close co-operation and effective co-ordination of policy of all matters as between different parts of the British Commonwealth," he declared.

"By all means let us be as united as we possibly can be in thought and action," he went on explaining, however, that he did not want the Commonwealth to be an exclusive entity.

"We look forward," said the Prime Minister, "to close collaboration in the interests of peace not only inside the British Commonwealth, but also with all friendly nations small as well as great."

Meteor Dust Showers Earth

Dust from burned-out meteors sifts constantly to the earth, adding slowly but surely to its bulk.

Doubt Voiced By Spaniards On Axis Rift

Continued from Page 1

noon he had not appeared and it was unlikely he would today.

General Franco's adherents, who profess neutrality, argued that the Germans across the border in France are a more serious immediate menace to Spain than are the United States and Britain at a distance, even with their power of blockading Spain from the sea.

Opponents of General Franco added to this that he is ideologically pro-German and hopes for a German victory. They said a Spanish rupture with the Axis seemed probable only if General Franco were forced out by a faction or coalition which was convinced the Allies will win the war.

In Madrid, morning newspapers carried on their front pages a brief Washington dispatch that "the American Department of State in accord with the British Government gave an order for shipments of petroleum for Spain in the month of February to be suspended, according to an official communiqué."

The newspaper made no comment.

Pressure on Spain

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 1 (AP)—Spain has just about decided that her wisest course would be to break relations with Germany, some informed sources here believe.

These sources say it is hard to see how Spain can resist the increasing pressure from the United States and Britain, which includes a threat that these powers will break with the Franco Government unless it formally repudiates its Axis ties.

One informant, an important South American diplomat, said he knew definitely that Spain would yield to the Allied pressure.

[In London, the British Ministry of Information quoted a commentator for the Nazi-controlled Rome Radio as saying that the Allies were threatening to cut off shipments of food supplies to Spain and were confronting General Franco with the issue of "submit or fight."

Decisive Hour Near

["A grave, perhaps decisive hour, is approaching Franco's Spain," the Rome Radio spokesman is said to have declared. "The Allies—who have cut the oil supplies and now threaten to cut off the food supplies as well—leave only two alternatives to Spain: to submit or fight. There can be no doubt about which course Falangist Spain will follow."

[In Washington, diplomatic sources took the position that Spain soon would have to choose publicly between the Allies and the Reich. They pointed out, incidentally, the Spain's answer to the American note announcing the suspension of oil supplies pending reconsideration of general United States relations with Spain, has not yet been received.

[Whatever decision Spain takes, Washington observers felt it would place Generalissimo Francisco Franco in a difficult position.

[In view of his past relations with Axis leaders, they said, he could not easily head the Government which would break relations with them.

Position Uncertain

[On the other hand, they doubted that General Franco's power on the home front could withstand an Allied break with Spain.]

The South American diplomat, quoted in Buenos Aires, said the alternative for General Franco is to ignore the ultimatum and align himself with Germany. He said he thought this was improbably because Spain desperately needs the oil and food which she has been getting from the Americas as well as other supplies which pass through Allied-controlled waters.

Of potential significance, a dispatch from Barcelona reported, was that Dr. Franz Six, chief of the cultural section of the German Foreign Ministry, had left Barcelona for Berlin after a stay of several days in Spain.

The German Radio reported that the British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, had held discussions with General Franco, concerning British objections to Spain's attitude, but that no details were yet available.

Last week the United States embargoed Caribbean oil shipments to Spain during February. Britain and the United States have taken a steadily sterner attitude toward the Spanish Government.

Some Traffic Suspended

The German Radio said the Spanish already had been forced to suspend bus traffic from Madrid to Valladolid and Leon.

The fighting French Radio at Brazzaville reported the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to Britain, arrived in Lisbon Monday morning and left for Madrid almost immediately aboard a German plane, explaining that he could not wait long enough for the Spanish plane in which he had a reservation for tomorrow.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Spanish Government has taken up informally with American Ambassador Carleton Hays the questions raised by the oil stoppage.

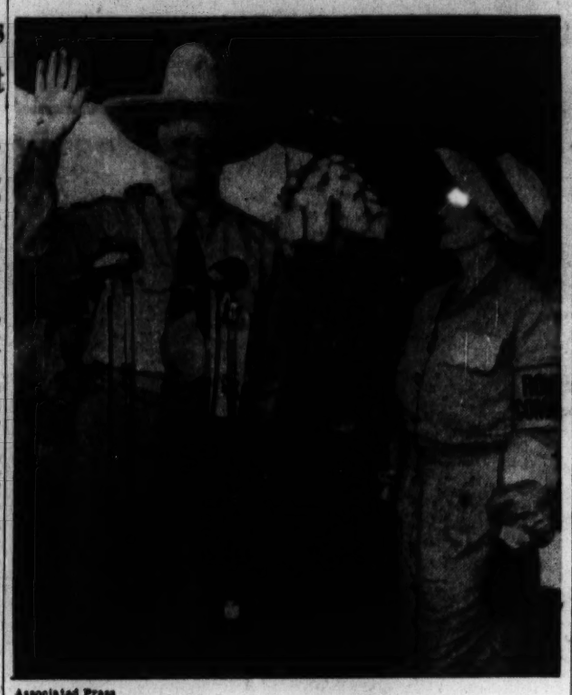
The American and British move is reported to have caused a serious reaction in the Government of Generalissimo Franco, although no word of it has been carried in the Spanish press, reliable advices said.

Main result of an Allied blockade would be to cut Spain's supply of meat and wheat from Argentina.

Interior of Greenland Cold

In the interior of Greenland, temperatures seldom rise above freezing.

Texans 'Take' Honolulu



Associated Press

Pacific's Defender Doffs Admiral's Cap

As a native of Fredericksburg, Texas, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, was nothing loath at recent Texas roundup festivities in Honolulu to lay aside the gold braid of his officer's cap for a ten-gallon sombrero presented to him by Mrs. Samuel B. Kemp of Caldwell, Texas, wife of the Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. She is at his left.

And Now—Girl Guerrillas

POLISH WOMEN'S MILITARY TRAINING CAMP IN SCOTLAND (AP)—Now enters the American women guerrilla fighter.

Seven American women, plus six Canadians and a Polish refugee, have arrived as volunteers in the Polish Women's Army—the Pestki. They are here for training, including firing guns, throwing grenades and sniping.

The Pestki has already groomed 6,000 Polish women for the invasion of Europe; they are not intended to be combat troops. They are trained with firearms and live ammunition for defense purposes. But they'll know how, if they need, to defend themselves or their station.

The American and Canadian women are all of Polish descent.

The first North American girl to volunteer was Second Lieut. Halina Eminowicz, New York, who brought the group over. She is the first foreigner to win a commission in the Polish Women's Army. Formerly she was secretary to the chairman of the Polish Women's Union of America. A sister, Mrs. Thaddeus Markiewicz, lives at Ferndale, near Detroit, and a brother, Stefan, is a cadet officer with a Polish artillery unit. Halina left Poland two days before the German invasion. Most of the other Americans are from Detroit.

They find here many Polish girls who have made storybook escapes. Some have been in German prison camps. Many have come from the Middle East after volunteering for the Polish Army when evacuated from Russian labor camps.

The Pestki, also called the Polish Ats because they wear the Ats uniform furnished by the British, is commanded here by Col. Maria Lesniakowa, who during the invasion of her homeland was twice captured and twice escaped.

The basic military training is given by Polish Army officers. In addition, the women are given special training as nurses, canteen workers, clerical workers, and courses to fit them to serve with the air, land and naval forces.

War Is a Family Affair

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (AP)—An American wife's efforts to join her husband during World War II, were realized at last in Moscow, only to meet with further complications.

She is Audrey Cook, former newspaper woman in Paris. Her husband is Maj. John J. Cook of Washington, D. C., a member of the United States supply mission to the Soviet Union.

They were married in Paris and when the war broke out in 1939 Mrs. Cook had the choice of going home or staying. She stayed.

Finally the Cooks were transferred back to the United States. When Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, Major Cook was sent to London, then went to Moscow. His wife immediately sought a way to follow him. She took a job with the British in Washington.

When the opportunity developed, she went to work for the State Department and kept an eye on Moscow.

She tried repeatedly to get a passport to the Soviet Union and at last obtained an assignment to the Teheran legation—which was on the way to her objective.

During the Teheran conferences, she worked tirelessly at office work and earned a vacation. Moscow, she figured, would be a good place to spend it. She applied for a Soviet visa and got it. Then she secured plane passage and arrived to be happily reunited with her husband.

But recently she was informed that the U. S. War Department frowned on her being "in a war zone." She was instructed to catch the next plane out.

Major Cook then asked to be transferred. His request was granted and now both he and his wife will be leaving shortly. They'll be together, but they don't know how long.

California Shipyard Gets Safety Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Calif.—For outstanding achievements in 1943 the California Shipbuilding Corporation has been granted the "Distinguished Service to Safety Award" of the National Safety Council.

Jerome K. Doolan, General Manager of the shipyard, received notice of the award from Col. John Stilwell of Chicago, President of the National Safety Council.

Colonel Stilwell said the award was granted "in recognition of the excellent safety record developed" by Calship in 1943, when the yard's 40,000 men and women workers delivered 196 ships, representing 2,074,728 deadweight tons to the United States Maritime Commission.

While building those 196 ships the workers achieved a reduction in accident frequency rate which, for the year, made Calship "more than twice as safe" as any other shipyard in the United States.

New Jersey Negroes Win Case Over School

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1 (AP)—Two Negro children, compelled by the Trenton Board of Education to travel 16 blocks to an all-Negro junior high school, won yesterday in the State Supreme Court the right to attend an all-white school two blocks away from their homes.

"The only reason the admission sought is denied them is because of their race," Justice Newton H. Porter said in a written opinion. "We think it clear that the children are unlawfully discriminated against. It is unlawful for boards of education to exclude children from any public school on the ground that they are of the Negro race."

The children, Janet Hedgepeth and Leon Williams, were promoted last June from different elementary schools and were assigned to the all-Negro Lincoln School as a matter of City custom. When they applied for and were refused admission to the all-white junior high school No. 2, they appealed to the Supreme Court through their parents, Gladys Hedgepeth and Berline Williams.

Raids Lead to 'Exclusive' Bulgar Policy

Continued from Page 1

fortunately excluded therefrom are areas in Greek, Thrace, and Macedonia already annexed by Bulgaria in this war.

Improved Relations

Bulgaria is urged to improve its relations with Russia and Turkey and to enlarge its government so as to include representatives of Opposition parties.

Momentarily Opposition groups in the Sobranje have 30 Deputies out of a total of 125, though actual Opposition strength in the country is much stronger than these figures denote.

Undoubtedly friendly feeling toward Russia is increasing as the U. S. S. R. continues its victories against Germany. And as Moscow still has diplomatic representation in Sofia and the Bulgars in Moscow it would be amazing if Bulgaria hadn't already been informed regarding conditions under which the U. S. S. R. would consider its backing out from the war.

But while this is fine in theory, practically there is the awkward fact that Germany has 20 divisions inside Bulgaria and will use them effectively should the Bulgars attempt to embrace an anti-German policy.

Pressure by Germans

Even at the present moment it is evident that the Germans through their Minister in Sofia are exerting all pressure to get some of their own nominees back into control.

When they felt sure of Prince Cyril the Germans were willing to drop Peter Gabrovski, former Minister of the Interior. But he is still in the background and can be brought forward should occasion demand.

Today, despite many rumors from neutral European capitals, reliable Balkan observers here still maintain that the present unstable situation can continue for a long time in Bulgaria and other Balkan countries—probably until such time as the Allies land in Southeast Europe.

How matters then develop will largely depend upon whether it is the Russians or the Western democracies who win the first land and triumph there.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent dispatches from Cairo, Ankara, and other European and Middle Eastern centers say a pro-Russian revolutionary party will seize power in Bulgaria shortly and make immediate overtures to the Allies.

On the other hand, there also are reports that an extremely right wing pro-Nazi government will be set up and a reign of terror instituted to keep Bulgaria within the Axis lineup.

The immediate course of events thus would seem to depend pretty much upon which side acts first.

From the Allied point of view there have been numerous encouraging developments in Bulgaria recently.

The Moscow Radio is broadcasting almost constant appeals to Bulgarian soldiers, workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and "servants of the Orthodox church" to turn on the Germans.

The Partisan movement inside the country is reported to be gaining strength rapidly.

The Bulgarian Chief of Security has barred people from the streets of Sofia after 6 p. m.

Some small-scale mutinies are said to have occurred among scattered garrisons of the Bulgarian Army, and a general call for a revolt is rumored to have been circulated throughout the armed forces.

Allied air raids on Sofia have brought a feeling of despair to the civilian population.

The entire central portion of Sofia is reported to have been destroyed.

Railway and motor traffic in all parts of the country has been badly disorganized as a result of bombings.

Russian - inspired Pan - Slav propaganda is being widely circulated.

However, the Germans appear to be well aware of these developments and are taking steps to counteract them.

In addition to a proposal to set up a powerful new gendarmerie, resembling the Reich's Storm Troops and Elite Guards, a so-called National Unity Movement, known simply as "Bulgaria," which appears to have the makings of a "patriotic front" to support a pro-Axis regime, is reported to have been started by Interior Minister Christov.

Fortas Warns Nation Not to Waste Coal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Undersecretary of the Interior Abe Fortas told Governors of the 48 States Jan. 31 the nation is faced with "very serious" coal problems, and that production must be increased, maldistribution eliminated, and the available supply must not be wasted.

Mr. Fortas, acting for Secretary Harold L. Ickes, wrote identical letters to the Governors urging prompt action to prevent waste of coal in public buildings.

"I cannot overemphasize," he said, "the necessity of maintaining temperatures in buildings at as low a level as possible. . . ."

He added that while coal consumption has been exceeding production, due to strikes, "with careful governmental controls we may be able to get through this winter without consumers suffering any undue hardship and without faltering in our war production program."

Czechs' Goal

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1 (AP)—If the small nations of Europe wish to survive, they must ally themselves closely with Russia, Great Britain and a revitalized France after the war, says the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States.

The Ambassador, Col. Vladimir S. Hurban, told a meeting of Methodist ministers in Baltimore that the Czechs are determined to back a collective security plan in co-operation with other nations of Europe, and especially Russia.

He warned, however, that the great powers must not take advantage of their strength, declaring that European unity and peace best can be guaranteed by a good-neighbor policy among powers of equal strength as well as among nations of unequal size, population and resources.

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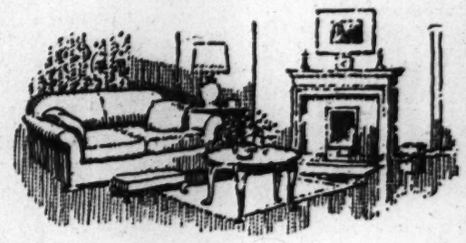

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Floyd Smith's Parachute Traceable To Exploits of His Dauntless Wife

By Jane Dillon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When organizations request a talk from J. Floyd Smith, inventor of the Manually Operated Free Type Parachute, now being used by our Army and Navy, he replies that he cannot spare the time but that he will send his wife to "pinch hit."

He adds that she knows more about parachutes than he does, since it was her parachute jump, the second in the world made by a woman from a moving plane, that was responsible for his invention. Attractive, diminutive Hilder Smith's talks make her listeners parachute-wise and reassure them that the danger has been taken out of these canopies by her husband's invention of the rip cord.

Five Years in Circus

Mrs. Hilder Smith, vice-president of the Early Birds, those select few who "piloted a glider, airplane, gas balloon, or airship prior to Dec. 17, 1916," recalls the experience which catapulted her into the air. "My husband and I were born only 35 miles apart in Illinois but it was in California and not until I was 16 that we first met. Floyd was an aerialist, a member of the Flying Sylvesters. We fell in love and against great opposition he, at last, won my father's consent to our marriage. My husband was "the daring young man on the flying trapeze" and under his teaching I became a member of the act.

"After five years in the circus we decided to go into aviation, then in the cocoon stage. In those days, if you wanted to fly, you either bought a plane or built one and flew if you could and it would. So we took all of our money, studied aeronautics for a couple of months, and started building our own plane. Floyd's previous aerial work evidently was of considerable help as he just got in and flew."

Mrs. Smith smiled over their experience with that first plane. "The first time Floyd spun the propeller I had an exciting ride but not in the cockpit. We had a 60 h. p. Hall-Scott motor but no starter so my husband instructed me to go back and hold onto the tail spars. He told me whatever happened not to let go until he could get back to the cockpit should the plane start to leave the field. When he spun the propeller over, the engine, instead of being throttled, was wide open and the plane started down the field. The blast from the propeller almost blew me over but I hung on and it took me about a block before Floyd could cut the switch. He practiced flying five days and on the sixth I was his first passenger. Then he installed a dual control for my instruction.

Record Flight in Fog

"We had to circle two and three times," she continued, "to get over the tall eucalyptus trees and wires surrounding the field. One night, the owner of the field told us we would have to pay $5.00 a day. Consequently the next morning we flew to Griffith Park, Los Angeles, about 45 miles in a fog. We were up one hour and seven minutes which, at that time, was practically a speed record for 45 miles and this record headlined us in all the Los Angeles papers.

"Our next step was a booking to do exhibition flying in Overland Park, Kansas City. We built crates and shipped our plane by express, feeling these exhibitions would return our investment.

"Several thousand cavalry and other troops from Ft. Riley and Ft. Leavenworth were encamped on the field. We got off into a stiff wind after dodging some loose mules, stampeding half the cavalry, and clearing a telephone line, and then we landed about a mile away. Floyd adjusted the carburetor, let me out, and tried to return. I saw the plane go over and began running toward it through cow fields, and a swamp, and rolling down a hill. Doing this I got stuck in a thorn apple hedge from which he rescued me."

Mrs. Smith's delightful sense of humor sparkled as she recalled their flying problems. "The next week we flew in Oklahoma. The contract called for 10 minutes of continuous flying between 2 and 5 p. m. and we were to be paid $500 for the first day's flight. I heard one farmer say that he saw no use paying 50 cents to see the flying machine. If it went over the fence he could see it for nothing and if it didn't go over the fence it wasn't worth 50 cents."

"That day after 7 minutes in the air our motor quit so there was no payment. The next week in Hoisington, Kansas, Floyd saw a storm approaching and, leaving me behind, tried to get in his 10 minutes before it broke but the tail of the cyclone spun him and then pancaked him to the ground. When we went to get the plane two farmers were guarding it saying they must have $500 for the damage it had done their field."

Mrs. Smith, in those first flying years, did not solo because all of their money was tied up in that "one crate," but she undoubtedly takes her place as the first woman to help build and repair airplanes for she worked a "swing shift" many nights repairing the wings while Mr. Smith spent his time on the motor getting the plane ready for the next day's flight.

Bargained on Jump

Mrs. Smith realized her ambition to fly alone when her husband was test pilot for the Glenn L. Martin Company. Mr. Martin had an exhibition flight and parachute jump scheduled for the opening of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, but had no jumper," she told me. Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was to be the guest of honor. Knowing my great desire to sprout wings, Glenn made a deal with me, in which I agreed to fill the parachute end of the contract in return for flying instruction and the use of his planes as long as I did not bend anything. I thought of my two boys, one just a year old but the urge for adventure was strong within me. The jump meant $1,000 for Glenn Martin, a thrill for the Navy, and my opportunity to become a pilot. Two days after the practice jump Glenn Martin flew me from Los Angeles to the Harbor and I stepped out at 650 feet. We had a 40-mile wind and as Mormon Island, on which I was to land, was only two blocks wide and three blocks long, Glenn had to go well over the Pacific Ocean to allow for my wind drift. Just as I stepped off into space I saw all that water under me and realizing I could not swim, I reached back and grabbed the cockpit rail with my hand. Unable to retain my hold, I slipped off in a fast spinning motion which twisted the lines as they were pulled from the pack. My chute was strung out above me in what we call a 'streamer.'"

Kept Her Head

Mrs. Smith's description of this jump reveals what calmness and quick thinking did in such an emergency. "I soon dislodged the canopy and removed the vent from top center so that the canopy held enough air to build up sufficient pressure to open—about 250 feet from the water! After the chute opened, I pulled down the lee side and drifted rapidly to the shore and had to lift my feet to clear the masts of the navy boats but managed to reach land, missing the water by 50 feet."

Mrs. Smith then explained that it was this experience, together with others where the attaching line broke prematurely, limited the method of leaving the ship in an emergency or fouled the plane or the jumper's body, that convinced her husband that the attached type of parachute was all wrong and started him on his experiment which resulted in the Free Type Manually Operated Parachute now used universally.

After Mrs. Smith's last jump in April, 1914, she flew ships at the Glenn L. Martin School, Los Angeles, Calif., where her husband was instructing flyers for the First World War.

Mrs. Smith, in those early days, was her husband's observer when he was testing new types of ships. She recalled one of their most thrilling flights. "It was the Curtiss trophy endurance flight. We had a 125 h. p. motor and our seaplane was equipped with twin pontoons. It was heavily loaded with gas and we had to take a long run down the channel to enable us to get off. We hit a submerged log and one section on the left pontoon was taking water. Finally Floyd had me discard my coat, in case we should sink, and crawl out on the right pontoon to counterbalance the other water-soaked one and signal to him if we started to sink. We got into the air just as we hit the open sea and was I glad to climb in my seat once again!"

R. M. Sharr

Mrs. Floyd Smith, pioneer woman parachutist, shown at left beside Martin pusher-type biplane in April, 1914, at Glenn L. Martin Flying School, Los Angeles, Calif. Her hazardous jumps in those days without the free-type parachute inspired her husband to invent his rip-cord improvement. She is shown at right wearing Pioneer P3B, now known as the Army-Navy B-8.

Adventure Brings Joy to Toddler—and You

Toddler Series: No. 6

By Cathryn S. Keith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each successive stage in the child's development from the exciting day of his first responsive smile is a wonderful experience to the most interested of all observers, his parents. This interest takes on a certain magic-carpet quality when you begin to share adventures as his world enlarges. His enthusiasm is engagingly infectious. To mother a trip to town on a crowded bus may be an undesirable necessity. To the child it is a ride on a Big Red Bus; it is people, and lights, and traffic whizzing by; it is color, and sound, and adventure with a capital "A."

As the child's interest in his surroundings develops, he will need more of your time and patient understanding. On walks he will not be content to ride in his stroller all the time, but will love to run ahead to see what is around the corner or to lag behind until mother calls bye-bye. He must examine everything he sees, so conscious is he of color, form, sound, and texture. The urge to explore is great, but there will be less tendency to run away if this desire is satisfied by your jaunts together.

Many new experiences in his development which might otherwise be frightening to the child become delightful adventures with proper preparation. An example of this is the child's trip to the barber. Play barber beforehand. Talk with him about the man who cuts daddy's hair and will cut his as soon as he is big enough to sit on a big chair which will go burrump-burrumping into the air until he can watch the scissors while they sing snip-snap snip-snap, as they cut his hair. Tell him about the nice smelly lotion, just like daddy's, which the barber will put on his hair. It is best for the barber to forego using clippers the first time, but have him show the child how they work. The barber will be so overjoyed to proceed without tears and protests that he will gladly spend the extra time.

The climax of such an adventure may well be a surprise in the form of ice cream or a trip to the station to watch the trains. Future visits to the barber will be something to look forward to.

Winter Outing

It takes so little to bring happiness to a child, and it is always a question who benefits most, donor or recipient. One day last winter I had a delightful afternoon adventuring with a little boy. He had been separated from his mother for a long time, so it had to be a red-letter day. Imagine my disappointment when his daddy informed me that he could have only milk and crackers (usually there are special treats when one goes adventuring), and that he must stay out of doors during the afternoon and this in the heart of a big city.

I had looked in all the restaurants en route from the subway to the nursery school, and as I retraced my steps with Robbie I talked enthusiastically about the red stools that went round and round in the shop where he would have his milk that day. Robbie's very evident delight over the revolving stools, the straw, and the "surprise" crackers (crackers with peanut butter filling) brightened many expressions in the shop. Boats were special favorites with Robbie, so a-ferrying we did go.

It was a cold day and like the three little kittens, Robbie had lost his mittens, but it would have taken more than a cold wind to chill our fun as we rode back and forth across the river watching the barges, tugs, ferries, etc., that thrilled nautically minded Robbie. On the way home I felt a little hand reach into mine and a sweet voice whisper, "You are good." It was a simple outing in time and expenditure, but it did a lot for Robbie and me.

Fostering Fun

It makes me a little sad to see how many parents miss such opportunities with their little ones. Perhaps it is a false sense of responsibility for the child's physical care and the routine of the home that will dull one's perspective if allowed to become burdensome. Adventuring meets a need just as food and clothing do.

Sunday School is usually the child's first experience in strange surroundings without a familiar guiding hand. This strangeness, too, may be happily overcome by playing Sunday School at home. Children have a love for the familiar, so follow through the Sunday School routine even to presenting the collection envelope so he learns to relinquish his money, as heretofore probably all his money has gone in his bank. Tell him about the lovely lady who will talk with him about God. Make him feel that attendance at Sunday School is a privilege, a goal he can attain when he learns to sit quietly on his little chair. The lessons of obedience which he has been learning at home will stand him in good stead in Sunday School. Let him meet this new experience free from fear or anxiety on your part regarding his behavior.

Again I repeat that the theme song of the Toddler might well be the words of Robert Louis Stevenson,

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

Editor's Note: Articles dealing with parents and children appear regularly on the Saturday Education Page.

Agatha Davis Does Her Bit in Factory

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many thousand American war wives who have cause for pride in the roles their soldier husbands are playing in this conflict, must be counted the name of Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Jr., wife of the first Negro ever to lead an air combat unit into action overseas in the entire history of the United States Army.

Not only is Lieut. Col. Davis the first of his race to be attached to the air service of his country, he has since done a particularly fine job commanding an all-Negro air unit in Sicily; one which engaged in some of the fiercest sky fighting of the Sicilian and Tunisian fronts.

Immediately after her husband was ordered overseas, Mrs. Davis also set out to find a war job for herself; and within four days of her arrival in New York, went to work in the Brooklyn plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

For her this now means a three and a half-hour travelling schedule from her Harlem apartment mostly by subway, and usually as a standee. Soon she was promoted to the job of instrument inspector, a place she holds now with high commendation from the plant's executives.

"Just Common Sense"

"Naturally my work at Sperry's is less exciting than my husband's. But I feel that in its own way, it is just as important to our war effort, and now that I'm more accustomed to factory routine, it seems to me that almost anyone with a little common sense could manage my job."

It is difficult to persuade Mrs. Davis to talk much about herself. She prefers to remain in the background as a companion and sharer of her husband's progress. And there is quiet pride in her eyes and voice when she speaks of his achievements.

Though a West Point graduate, Lieut. Col. Davis has come up the hard way like his father. He is the son of Brigadier-General Davis, who has the distinction of being the first of his race ever to achieve the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular United States Army.

When the younger Davis was graduated from West Point, he chose the Army Air Force for his future service, but was not able to enter then, for no Negro had ever been a member of the U. S. Air Corps.

In 1940, however, when the elder Davis received his appointment as Brigadier-General, one of his first acts was to nominate his son (who has since joined the infantry) as his official aide at Fort Riley, Kansas.

It was while the Davises were stationed there that Captain Davis was asked to join the Army Air Corps; and while the first American all-Negro Army Air Squadron was in process of formation, took his own training at Tuskegee Army Flying School, serving there as Assistant-Executive Post Officer.

Scarcely a day passes now without its V-Mail letter winging back over the Atlantic to bring his wife news of his activities.

One has only to talk with Agatha Davis for a few minutes to become aware of her unusually intelligent grasp of today's problems, and her courageous working out of personal difficulties.

Graduated from New Haven Teachers' College, she also studied at the Yale University School of Education, and later at the Art Institute in Chicago, majoring in painting, sketching, and costume design.

Was School Teacher

For several years she taught New Haven third-graders, and just about the time she contemplated switching to costume design met Benjamin Davis and became a West Point bride.

While her husband trained at Tuskegee Flying Field, Mrs. Davis was busily occupied with community duties of her own. Tuskegee's Home Hospitality Chairman, she was also Chairman of the Tuskegee Knitting Committee of the local Red Cross. In addition, she served in various activities of the U. S. O.

"And naturally, it makes me very happy that everyone seems to have a great deal of respect for my husband. The men in his command like him, and he thinks of each one as a friend. I personally know each of them, and they all seem like one big family."

Sensing my unspoken question as to the status of a Negro officer's wife in the closely knit, small-community life of the average American Army post Mrs. Davis said: "We had our own friends, people who enjoyed the same things we did."

Faces Racial Issue Squarely

Too sincere a person to evade issues, Agatha Davis has done much earnest thinking about America's Negro problem; and she is able to view it as objectively as anyone could who is so close to it.

"While we accustom ourselves from childhood to racial distinctions, nevertheless there are still hundreds of times when every Negro suffers very deeply from the conscious cruelties of his fellow man," she said frankly. "It does no good not to face up to any serious problem and see how it can best be remedied, so I try never to be self-conscious in discussing this.

"There are so many fine and considerate people in this world that we make it overbalance the injustices. But more frequently than he can ever tell you, a Negro will run up against some individual whose selfishness and bullying tendencies cause him to go out of his way to deliberately wound someone helpless to defend himself on the basis of equality.

"Negroes everywhere these days are doing a lot of deep thinking," she went on. "It is our war too, and we who may be somewhat better educated than many of our less fortunate neighbors, are anxiously pondering the Negro's post-war situation. Will he be allowed to earn his living under better and freer conditions than before?

"The Harlem so-called 'race-uprising' we consider to have been a disgrace. Far from approving of it, or joining in it, the average Negro has looked upon this as a sort of race-sabotage, deliberately incited by his country's enemies to invoke disunity among Americans.

"One of our noted contemporary Negro authors, Roi Ottley, has just written a book called 'New World A-Coming.' We can only hope that it is one which will give our people the same rights and privileges of freedom which are the heritage of every citizen of the United States."

New Flavors With Variety of Sauces

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans, like Continentals, have always been appreciative of a good sauce. In the past we served sauces because we liked them, but now we have additional incentive; a repertoire of good sauces enables the home maker to add zest and variety to inexpensive meals.

Basic Cream Sauce

Thin Sauce: 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 cup milk.

Medium Sauce: 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk.

Thick Sauce: 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk. Melt butter (or drippings) in small pot, add flour, and stir over low flame until well blended. Add milk and cook slowly, stirring until smooth and thickened. Add salt, pepper and any preferred seasoning.

Cheese Sauce: Add ¼ lb. (or less) grated yellow cheese, ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 1 teaspoon paprika, and ⅛ teaspoon dry mustard to medium cream sauce. Stir over low heat until cheese melts.

Horseradish Sauce: Add 4 tablespoons drained prepared horseradish and 1 teaspoon sugar to medium cream sauce. (Grated lemon peel and capers optional.) Simmer for a minute or two.

Parsley Sauce: Add 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, a dash of celery salt and a grating of lemon peel to medium cream sauce. Simmer.

Anchovy Sauce: Add 1 teaspoon anchovy paste, ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 4 drops onion juice, ½ teaspoon paprika, to thin or medium cream sauce. Omit salt.

Shrimp Sauce: Add ½ cup chopped boiled shrimp, onion juice, Worcestershire sauce, dry mustard and chopped parsley to thin cream sauce.

Red Caviar Sauce for Fish: Add 2 tablespoons red caviar, white pepper, lemon juice and minced chives to medium cream sauce.

Egg Sauce: Add 2 hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, chopped parsley and additional seasoning to thin cream sauce. Lemon juice and ginger optional.

Curry Sauce: Mash a clove of garlic in the butter, simmer for one minute, remove garlic and make thick or medium cream sauce as usual. Add 1 teaspoon curry powder (more or less to taste) and ¼ teaspoon onion juice. Simmer. 2 tablespoons sour cream optional.

Mustard Sauce: 1 tablespoon or more prepared mustard to medium sauce.

Cucumber Sauce: Add finely chopped cucumber, chopped parsley, chopped chives (or onion juice) and dry mustard to thick sauce. Simmer.

Basic Brown Sauce

2 tablespoons butter or drippings
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup gravy, soup or vegetable broth, seasoning, onion juice, etc.

Melt butter, add flour, and stir over medium heat until well browned. Add liquid and simmer until thickened. Season well.

Sauce Piquant: Add 1 teaspoon each chopped onion, pickles, pickled onions, capers, Worcestershire sauce, prepared mustard, horseradish and meat essence, and simmer for three minutes.

Peanut Butter Sauce: Add 2 tablespoons peanut butter, season well, and stir over very low heat until blended.

Spanish Sauce: Slice one small onion, 1 small green pepper, and ¼ cup celery and sauté in 1 tablespoon drippings. Add 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, ¼ teaspoon chili powder, 1 cup brown sauce and two diced tomatoes. Simmer for 5 minutes.

Cider Sauce: Use cider instead of other liquid. Blend with 1 tablespoon piccalilli and 1 teaspoon prepared mustard.

Sauce Bordelaise: Add ½ cup concentrated tomato soup, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, and the raw, thinly sliced marrow from one 2-inch soup bone. Simmer two minutes.

Raisin Sauce: Use meat broth if serving with meat, fish broth for fish, and proceed as usual. Add ¼ cup raisins, 1 unpeeled lemon sliced wafer thin, 1 tablespoon vinegar, two tablespoons brown sugar, ½ teaspoon grated onion, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Simmer, covered, for 15 minutes, thinning if necessary.

Orange Sauce: Substitute orange juice for half of broth, add 1 teaspoon shredded orange rind (yellow part only), ½ teaspoon dry mustard, and a dash of ginger. Excellent with duck.

Tomato Sauce: Substitute tomato juice for broth. Season highly with several of the following: onion juice, chili powder, dry mustard, mace, ginger, celery salt.

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House Sidesteps Roll Call On Soldier Vote Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The House today defeated an effort to get a roll-call ballot on the soldiers' vote bill. The vote was 233 to 160.

Despite President Roosevelt's demand last week that House members stand up and be counted on the soldiers' vote issue, the House adopted parliamentary procedure today under which the vote for the federal ballot will not be counted.

The opening controversy as the debate began in the House was not on the soldiers' vote issue itself but on the procedure to be followed.

The House supported overwhelmingly the procedure recommended by the Rules Committee which will make it difficult, if not impossible, for constituents to tell whether their Congressmen approved or disapproved the Administration-favored federal ballot.

Roosevelt Advantage Seen

Federal ballots are the kind which President Roosevelt has demanded for eligible voters among 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 men and women in service, but which his opponents declare would favor his own re-election and that of his party.

State ballots are the kind which Mr. Roosevelt last week denounced as a "fraud" upon the servicemen and the American people because they are "unworkable."

The first vote in the House will not be as between these two types of ballot, however, but on the related issue of whether members of the House will be put on record, by roll call, when the crucial issue comes up later on, or will be able to shield their opinions from constituents by a voting method denounced by the President last week.

Before Both Houses

While debate began today in the House, it also continued in the Senate. Not for a long time have House and Senate taken up a hotly controversial issue simultaneously.

Here are the highlights of the tangled parliamentary situation:

1. On Dec. 3, the Senate rejected 42 to 37 the federal ballot recommended by President Roosevelt and adopted the state ballot procedure, throwing responsibility for soldiers' votes on the respective states.

2. But now the Administration has retintroduce dthe federal ballot proposal in the Senate as the Lucas-Green bill, substantially the same as the procedure formerly rejected.

3. Meanwhile, the Senate-approved state ballot bill has come to the House as the Rankin bill.

4. The Rankin bill is backed by a coalition of southerners, who want to preserve "white supremacy," and Republicans, who believe the federal ballot would aid Mr. Roosevelt.

5. Advocates of the federal ballot in the House have introduced their own measure, the Worley bill, similar to the Lucas-Green measure in the Senate.

6. House debate opens today on the question of whether there shall be a separate vote of record on the Administration-sponsored Worley bill.

7. Worley bill advocates have enough signatures on a petition to force consideration of a motion for a roll call on the bill.

8. If the roll call motion fails and the state ballot procedure is adopted, Mr. Roosevelt almost certainly will veto the measure. That will mean the whole argument must start over again.

The view of Southern Democratic opponents of the Roosevelt-sponsored federal ballot system was indicated yesterday by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

For White Supremacy

Declaring he spoke for the sentiments of soldiers from the South in the American armed forces, Senator Eastland denounced the Federal ballot, and explained: "Those boys are fighting to maintain the rights of the states. Those boys are fighting to maintain white supremacy and the control of our election machinery."

The Green-Lucas-Worley versions of the Federal ballot procedure would provide a uniform, simplified Federal or "G. I." ballot for the Presidential, Senatorial and Congressional elections.

Soldiers or sailors who do not know the names of candidates in their home district would be permitted to vote a straight party ticket by simply writing "Democrat" or "Republican" in the three voting spaces.

Republicans charge this would aid Mr. Roosevelt and his fourth-term candidacy, and with it the election of Democratic Senate and House. They seek to confine the armed services to distinctive state ballots, whereby voters would vote for candidates by name, rather than by party.

As Senate debate opened, two Republican Senators blamed the Administration for delay.

The charge was made by Senators Robert A. Taft and Owen Brewster in reply to a plea by Senate Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley that the Senate complete action today or tomorrow.

Senator Taft charged that "all the delay is caused by the insistence of the Administration that the Senate reverse its action of Dec. 3."

American Public Demands More Aid for MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

ties and to representatives of the protecting power.

3. Punishment of American nationals for complaining concerning conditions of captivity.

4. Failure to furnish needed clothing to American nationals.

5. Confiscation of personal effects from American civilian internees and prisoners of war.

Subjected to Insults

6. Subjection of Americans to insults and to public curiosity.

7. Failure and refusal to provide health-sustaining food.

8. Improper use of the profits of the sale of goods in camp canteens.

9. Forcing civilians to perform labor other than that connected with the administration, maintenance, and management of internment camps.

10. Forcing officer prisoners of war to perform labor and non-commissioned officers to do other than supervisory work.

11. Requiring prisoners of war to perform labor that has a direct relation with war operations.

12. Failure to provide proper medical care.

13. Failure to report names of all prisoners of war and civilian internees in their hands and of American combatants found slain on the field of battle.

Curb on Religion

14. Failure to permit prisoners of war freely to exercise their religion.

15. Failure to post copies of Geneva Prisoners of War Convention in English translation in camps.

16. Failure to provide adequate equipment and accommodations in the camps.

17. Failure to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention with respect to the trial and punishment of prisoners of war.

18. Inflicting corporal punishment and torture upon American nationals.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the State Department tried to arrange matters with Japan on the question of decent treatment of prisoners. At that time Japan, though not a party to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, agreed to abide by it in the case of American prisoners of war and as far as possible in the case of civilian internees. But the 89 specific representations of failures on Japan's part to live up to its undertaking show how little concern Tokyo has for its promised word.

Vigorous Protests

Vigorous and comprehensive protests were made following the first return voyage of the Gripsholm and after its passengers had told horrifying accounts of their treatment.

Vigorous protests also were sent to Japan following the barbarous execution by the Japanese of American aviators who fell into their hands following the Doolittle raid on Tokyo. The Japanese [illegible] human beings," and were filed

ernment was warned then that all officials involved would be held personally responsible for such depravity and punished after the war.

The Army and Navy's extensive report on cruelties inflicted on American and Philippine prisoners after the fall of Bataan again brought forth a vigorous State Department protest.

The full account of America's protests was made after Mr. Hull had conferred at length with President Roosevelt.

The Government's determination to let the public in on the cruelties practiced by the Japanese on American prisoners plus its detailed analysis of its constant protestations can be interpreted variously. The most generally accepted belief is that the Government has given up hope of getting satisfaction on its protests by keeping the public ignorant of both the details of atrocities and the Government's representations. It is now going to try a new tack and publicize these tales.

Atrocity Posters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The first atrocity posters printed by the Army in this war soon will be displayed in factories throughout the United States.

Following the change in official policy on the release to the public of information about Japanese brutality, and the publication of the history of starvation and torture of prisoners in the Philippines, the Army today started the distribution of posters prepared months ago but withheld from circulation.

So far there are only two, neither of them dealing with the savage mistreatment of the exhausted and surrendered defenders of Bataan and Corregidor. One recites the execution of some of the captured Tokyo raiders, the other the bayonetting of wounded on New Georgia last summer.

Civilians Attacked

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (AP)—United Nations civilians as well as soldiers were victims of Japanese Army and military police atrocities in the Philippines, it was disclosed here today by Raymond P. Cronin, Associated Press Chief of Bureau in Manila before his internment in January of 1942.

Repatriated last September, Mr. Cronin described "protective custoday" which for some civilians led to their execution; others, including himself, underwent severe treatment under such "custoday."

"The Military police were ruthless in handling Americans," he said.

One case he described involved three civilian seamen who were citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They had attempted to escape from internment, were captured, beaten so "they could hardly be recognised

New Egg-Shaped Star May Explain Planets

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Natural Science Editor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The elliptical-shaped star, the first non-round star ever seen, which was announced yesterday from Harvard's South African Observatory, holds the promise of new information about cosmic evolution.

The South African Director, Dr. J. S. Paraskevopoulos, suggested that the star may be an example of the cataclysm which creates planetary systems, which are earth's like ours and the rest of the sun's family.

This observation comes on the heels of two of the most sensational astronomical discoveries ever made, both almost positive evidence of the existence of planets in far off space, the first ever found. Both discoveries were made within the past year and lost in the war news.

The Harvard observation, while it does not yet necessarily mean that planets are being formed, fits in with other recent observations and theories which would make formation of planets fairly frequent, instead of, as thought until a few years ago, one of the rarest things in creation. In fact now the possibility of so many other plants is visioned that there is a chance of somewhere another earth just like

New Planets Not Seen

The two new planets have not been seen directly, but their presence was detected by the gravitational pulls they put on their parent stars, pulls which dragged those stars a little off their proper orbits.

One of these new planets is in the star system 61 cygni, which is two stars revolving around each other. The weight of the new planet there can be calculated and is about 10 times that of Jupiter, the second planet outward from the earth, and biggest in the sun's family.

The other new planet is even smaller, its mass not given. It is in the star system 70 ophiuchi.

Some force has to be found that will show how a star throws off the stuff that makes planets, if formation of other earths is to be credible. The most popular theory of 10 years ago, by Jeans and Jeffreys, had this happen when two stars passed close to each other. But that could happen only about once every 5,000 million years.

The elliptical star fits a newer theory which is more prolific. This theory has the planets forming from cepheids, the pulsating stars which are known by the thousands.

Whether the elliptical star was a cepheid is not known. But it resembled a cepheid in one way. It suffered a pulsation which caused it to explode. This happened in 1925, when the star was first seen and named nova pictoris.

Others Just Disappeared

Other exploding stars have been seen, and they threw off matter plainly visible which receded into space, but didn't form anything resembling solar systems.

Nova Pictoris was round at first. Its new elliptical shape may be due to rotation flattering the star's poles, but the rotation in that case must be at terrific speed, since no other star shows the flattened shape. The elliptical shape could be explained also as a first step toward Nova Pictoris dividing into two stars.

Many such double stars are known, but none has ever been seen in the act of division. It is interesting that the two planets are in star systems which may have originated through this sort of division, or fission.

A note from Harvard's head observatory points out that in its present stage Nova Pictoris' shape is evidence of the sort of evolution that produces planetary nebulae, as distinguished from solar systems. Planetary nebulae are rings, presumably dust, that came from a star, and rotate around it at great distances.

Nova Pictoris is not, however, following all the steps of most of the previously observed star explosions. It has at present no haze about it. The elliptical shape stands out clearly by itself, inclined at about 70 degrees to the star's supposed poles.

Promoted

© Harris & Ewing

Col. Ruth Streeter

Director of Women's Reserve, United States Marine Corps, honored.

Honor Given Director Of Women's Unit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Col. William P. T. Hill was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and appointed Quartermaster of the Marine Corps at a ceremony yesterday in the office of Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marines. At the same time Lieut. Col. Ruth C. Streeter, Director of the Marine's Women's Reserve, was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

General Hill, a native of Vinita, Okla., and veteran of 26 years' service in the Marines succeeds Maj. Gen. Seth Williams, retired, as Quartermaster.

Mrs. Streeter entered the Marines with the rank of Major to direct the Women's Reserve. She is the wife of Thomas W. Streeter of Morristown, N. J., and has four children, three of them in the armed forces.

Christian Science Program Feb. 6

Robert S. Van Atta will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Feb. 6, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Marching Men."

This is the ninth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

World Bill of Rights for Individuals Is Drawn by Jewish Committee Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A four-point program for the postwar solution of Jewish problems stressing "an international bill of rights for the individual, as well as the state," was promulgated by Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee, in his presidential address yesterday before the 37th annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

Judge Proskauer said that "the titanic assault by which the Nazis singled out the Jews for special destruction" can be repaired only by:

1. "The setting up of a program of relief for Jews suffering as a result of the havoc and ruin of Axis barbarism. This means that mass evacuation must not be the rule, but the exception necessitated by specific economic necessities."
2. The establishment of "a new international bill of rights for the individual, as well as the state, in which the narrowing forces of super-nationalism and chauvinism must, in these aspects, give way to the demands of justice and reason."
3. The international supervision of "a program of emigration when necessary."
4. "The safeguarding and development of Palestine as a center of economic, religious, and cultural lives for Jews who desire to live there." Judge Proskauer made clear, however, that Palestine must not be considered "the exclusive or the complete solution for the Jews of Europe."

"Pyramid" of Tin Saved

Tin to coat enough food cans to make a pyramid a city block in size and as high as the Empire State Building has been saved by the General Electric Company since Pearl Harbor, the company announced recently.

Tax Accord By Congress; Long Debate

Continued from Page 1

on luxuries, or excise taxes. Congressional conferees reduced the proposed Treasury luxury excise taxes to about two fifths.

Congress added taxes on postal rates, which the Treasury had not recommended presumably on the theory that these are necessities, not luxuries.

Treasury Cites Income

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, proceeded on the assumption that individuals have about as heavy taxes now as they can carry.

The Treasury bitterly denied this, pointing to bounding figures of national income, and corporate profits that have doubled since the last peace year.

Critics of the Treasury pointed out its proposal would entirely exempt 9,100,000 persons who previously paid the Victory Tax. They charged this was a political move.

The Treasury urged its proposal in the interest of tax simplification, and explained that it was coupled with income tax increases of $6,500,000,000, one half of which would fall on persons with incomes under $5,000, and one fourth on those with incomes under $3,000.

The tax agreement now reached by tax conferees is expected to be enacted later this week.

The Administration has won its fight to preserve the renegotiation clauses. Congress has won its fight not to increase war taxes substantially as a whole.

The new tax law requires cooperatives and trade unions to file confidential reports on their finances to the Treasury although they are untaxed.

Tax raises in the new bill include: Whisky and distilled spirits, from $6 to $9 a gallon; beer, $7 to $8 a barrel. Excess profits on corporations are raised from 90 to 95 per cent; nearly all postal rates are raised.

Excise and postal rates take effect March 1 if the measure becomes law in time.

Admission taxes are doubled.

Among Tax Items

Jewelry tax would be doubled, to 20 per cent; tax on furs and toilet preparations doubled, to 20 per cent.

Billiard and pool tables would be doubled, to $20 a table or alley, a year.

Light bulbs would be taxed 20 per cent, instead of present 5 per cent.

Tax on domestic long distance communications: 25 per cent.

Local telephone bill taxes would be increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

Transportation tickets would be taxed 15 per cent, compared to the present 10 per cent.

Income taxes would be simplified by making the Victory Tax a flat 3 per cent instead of the previous 5 per cent, but repealing the earned income credit.

Restrictions on the Administration's renegotiation tax authority were included and the termination date set at Dec. 31, 1944, with optional presidential extension of another six months.

Postal rate increases include: local delivery, first class from 2 to 3 cents an ounce; fourth class mail, up 3 per cent or 1 cent, wherever is greater; registered mail, one third higher; insured mail—fee doubled. Postal increases to terminate six months after war.

Individual income tax rates are not changed in the new bill, but the balancing out of a reduced Victory Tax and repeal of the earned income tax credit affect incomes variously. Thus a married person with two dependents and earned income of $2,500 would pay about $19.60 more in 1944 than 1943, it is estimated, and one earning $10,000 about $80.87 more.

On the other hand, a single person without dependents, earning $2,500, would pay about $1.16 less, and one earning $10,000 about $18.65 less.

This is another point of criticism of the long-delayed measure.

Uniform Traffic Rules Proposed

HERSHEY, Pa., Feb. 1 (AP)—National uniform traffic regulations to aid law enforcement agencies in the postwar era was suggested today before a conference of State Police officials of 13 New England and Middle Atlantic States.

"If we achieve uniformity in these matters," declared Capt. T. N. Boate of the Pennsylvania State Police, "we would at once remove the present objectionable public attitude against traffic law enforcement brought about because of the wide variance existing between the several states."

He called on the police heads to appoint a planning committee for the Northeastern region.

Singer-Author

Mme. Bates-Batcheller

Singer and lecturer, and author of many books, the latest of which is "The Soul of a Queen."

Story of Queen Used to Relate Polish Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Historical background for Poland's present position in Europe is furnished in the fictionalized biography, "Soul of a Queen," by Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller. It is the proud and piteous story of a green-eyed French beauty, Louise-Marie de Gonzague, Duchess of Nevers, who became the second wife of Vladislas IV. The setting is Poland in the 17th century, when the office of king was elective.

Asked what led her to write the book, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller said she wished to describe the traditionally fine, strong character of the French women, and to point out Poland's strategic value in the coming reconstruction.

The French and Spanish editions of the book have also been published, and Portuguese, Italian, and Polish editions are in preparation. Mrs. Bates-Batcheller is reading proof of her forthcoming book, "France in Sunshine and Shadow," to be published in English and French. It describes the author's experiences during the Nazi occupation of Paris.

Witnessed Invasion

She was in Paris when the Germans entered in 1940 and remained at her home in the suburb of St. Cloud until 10 days before United States Embassy officials left France. She saw Hitler drive past her door. She had to leave the manuscript and illustrations behind.

All her research material, she reported, was burned by the invaders. The book material was taken from her St. Cloud home and later mailed, in several lots, from sources she cannot now reveal, to the United States. Everything she had planned to use arrived except a photograph of Nevers, the French town from which Louise-Marie set out to become Queen of Poland. The missing link was supplied by a Boston hairdresser, whose parents were from Nevers.

The research material burned in Paris by the Nazis included many valuable books loaned to Mrs. Bates-Batcheller by Capt. L. E. de Gielgud of England. These books he inherited from his Lithuanian ancestors. Included in the package of manuscript were songs and dances of 17-century Poland and Lithuania. There were photographs of scores contained in the Gielgud collection, prepared for Mrs. Bates-Batcheller's use by the conductor of the Paris Opera.

Helped Chinese

Up to the time of the German invasion she was a member of the Council for Children of French Artists, and has done much work for the Chinese orphans and the Chinese cause. For this she was made Officer of Order of Jade by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Her other decorations include Order of Mercy from His Majesty George V of England, Order of Alfonso XII from His Majesty King Alfonso XIII of Spain, Order of Elizabeth from His Majesty King Albert of Belgium, Office of Instruction Publique—highest beaux arts decoration in France, Officer of Legion of Honor, given by President of France, the Gold Medal of Special Merit of Italian Red Cross of World War I from President of Italian Red Cross, Prince Torregiani.

Her books included "Glimpses of Italian Court Life," "Italian Castles and Country Seats," "Une Amitie Historique" (in French), dedicated to Marshal Foch, and "Royal Spain of Today," published during King Alfonso's reign. She has also written brochures of various American musical subjects, and gives lectures on topics growing out of her experiences as traveler, author, and singer. She has recently sung to London over short wave to South America in Spanish and from coast to coast over WOR. She is of an old New England family, and is a member of many patriotic societies.

WAR BONDS . . . buy them—put Washington over the top!

Fewer Papers, But New High In Circulation

NEW YORK (AP)—Editor and Publisher's 1944 international yearbook, issued this week, revealed that daily newspaper circulation in the United States increased last year to a record high of 44,392,829, although the number of English language newspapers declined to 1,754. Last year 1,787 such papers were listed.

The 24th annual yearbook said that total gain in circulation of all daily newspapers was 1,017,979 copies per day, or 2.3 per cent, while Sunday circulation totaled 37,291,832 copies, a gain of 1,998,289 copies, or 5.7 per cent.

Morning newspaper circulations, mainly because of newsprint restrictions on big city newspapers, dropped 32,889 copies from a total of 17,110,611 as of Oct. 1, 1943, the yearbook said. Evening paper circulation advanced from 26,264,239 copies to 27,315,107 copies, a gain of 1,050,868 copies, the book added.

The yearbook said that "the pressure of print paper limitations during the last half of the year is evident in the static totals of most metropolitan circulations, which if they did not actually decline from the figure of 1942, made only nominal gains."

Advertising figures throughout the year showed that the big city papers were running well ahead of their 1942 totals until the final quarter, when newsprint restrictions began to pinch hard, the yearbook stated.

The publication added:

"The year's total in the largest cities was about 5.7 per cent ahead of 1942, but this comparison does not hold for the smaller cities which did not get the benefit of institutional advertising by large corporations which are engaged in war production and have no goods for sale to private consumers."

Nine Warships And Cargo Boats Leave U. S. Ways

By the Associated Press

Nine warships and cargo vessels were launched from the nation's shipyards Jan. 30.

The sleek submarine Becuna slid down the ways of the Groton, Conn., yards of the Electric Boat Company.

Launching of the Gen. George M. Randall, one of the giant naval auxiliary ships designed for use in shifting troops to invasion points, took place at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company yards, Kearny, N. J.

The John Hope, Liberty Ship, was named at the Permanente Metals Corporation Ways, Richmond, Calif., for the Augusta, Ga., Negro who at one time headed Morehouse University in Atlanta.

At Tampa, Fla., the McCloskey & Co. Shipyard raised its production of concrete cargo ships to 12 with a triple launching.

The PC 1546, a 173-foot naval patrol craft, was launched at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation Yards in New York City.

A destroyer escort, named for Ensign O. J. Gaynier, U. S. N. R., who was killed in the attack of Torpedo Squadron Eight on Japanese battleships in the Midway battle, was launched at the Wilmington, Calif., yards of the Western Pipe and Steel Company.

At Bath, Maine, the U. S. S. Mansfield, one of the new-type destroyers being built by the Bath Iron Works, Inc., slid into the Kennebec River.

Mrs. Edmund F. Jewell of Manchester, N. H., wife of Captain Jewell of the First Naval District Headquarters Staff, Boston, sponsored the ship.

The destroyer, second to be launched at the yard this year, was named for Sergeant Duncan Mansfield, U. S. M. C., of Albany, N. Y.; one of the Marine volunteers who entered the harbor of Tripoli in the war against that country and destroyed the captured frigate Philadelphia.

Delinquency Curb Seen in Radio

NEW YORK—Use of the radio as a means of curbing juvenile delinquency is being considered by the Women's National Radio Committee which has announced the setting up of a special committee of representatives from 12 member organizations.

Mme. Yolanda Mero-Irion, founder and chairman of the radio committee which makes annual awards for "best" radio programs and performances, said:

"First function of the group will be to study existent radio offerings and to make suggestions as to how they can be strengthened so as to offset more effectively the tendency of young people toward waywardness."

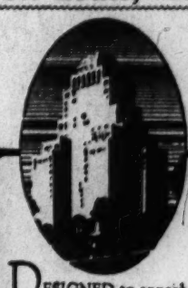
All-U. S. Commercial Radio in Italy Opens

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Feb. 1 (AP)—The first all-American owned and operated commercial radio station in Europe began direct service to the United States last midnight.

Operated by RCA, the station was installed at a cost of approximately $250,000 since Dec. 18, when a staff of 18 men arrived with 102 cases of equipment. Manager T. D. Meola of Skaneateles, N. Y., said that 240 words a minute have been transmitted in tests of the high-speed equipment which is intended chiefly for the movement of news dispatches from the war fronts.

Hotels · Resorts

St. Louis, Mo.



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Attractive Transient Rates
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The Park Plaza
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KING KOSURE Manager

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Hotel of Refinement for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish a permanent home, or visitors who desire quiet comfort while here.
Near a Christian Science church; fifteen minutes on bus or street car to downtown.
Rates: $1.50 Single; $2.00 Double. With Private Bath.
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Hotel Radisson
Only three blocks from the central Reading Room.
Quiet and Restful
4th St., between Hennepin and Nicollet
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The NORTHWEST'S *Leading Hotel*
HOTEL Saint Paul
IN SAINT PAUL

Heading for Minnesota?
HOTEL LOWRY
IN ST. PAUL
Save Time & Money
ROOMS WITH BATH $2.50 up 4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

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REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from Third Church
Excellent Service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN
LOS ANGELES

THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
HOTEL Chancellor
Old-time hospitality, quiet dignity. Near Ambassador
From $3 single. $4.50 double.
3191 W. Seventh St. Los Angeles

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HOTEL CANTERBURY
750 SUTTER STREET · SAN FRANCISCO
Right downtown yet quiet and luxurious; 250 splendid rooms, all with bath. Patio flower garden. Excellent dining room.
SINGLE, $2.50 DOUBLE, $3.50
FAMILY ROOMS FOR 4 . . . $4.00

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath $2.00, one person; $2.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART Proprietors

California

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Hotel Claremont
RESIDENTIAL—Rates $2.00 to $4.00 per day.
TRANSIENT
Beautiful 24-acre garden. 20 minutes from San Francisco via Bay Bridge. 10 minutes from University of California.

Colorado

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL Denver, Colorado
430 Rooms with Bath. Rates from $2.75.
Centrally located but outside of the noise zone. Delightful food served daily in the COFFEE SHOP AND PIONEER DINING ROOMS
Write for illustrated booklet.

DENVER COLORADO
OLIN HOTEL
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.50 Single *Exceptional Food*
$4.00 Double *No Liquor Served*
Management JOHN HUNTINGTON "BILL" BRIGGS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

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A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
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Robert P. Williford, General Manager
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST. N. Y.

New York State

In the Heart of Upstate New York
HOME OF THE FAMOUS SERVICE OFFICERS CLUB
600 Rooms Always Modern
HOTEL SYRACUSE

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH'S
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Famed For Friendliness
and MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Maryland

YES SIR!
The Belvedere
Is Baltimore's Finest Hotel

West Virginia

WINDSOR HOTEL
WHEELING, W. VA.
Wheeling's Largest Fireproof Hotel
200 Rooms Air Conditioned
200 Baths and Showers
Meeting Rooms and Dining Rooms
Don Smith, *Res. Mgr.*
Vernon B. Derrickson, *Mgr. Dir.*

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824 South East 2nd Street
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Refined clientele. No pets.
Ideally located away from noise and traffic. Short distance from Christian Science church, shopping district and beach. Clean and comfortable, efficiency and bedroom apts. Lobby. Short or season stays solicited.

Southern

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DE SOTO Savannah, Ga.
SEMINOLE Jacksonville, Fla.
GENERAL OGLETHORPE Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga.
DE SOTO BEACH Savannah Beach, Ga. On the Atlantic Ocean
Friendliness, Efficiency, Facilities for Commercial or Tourist Guests
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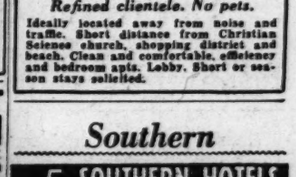
LaClede Hotel
Mobile's Newest Hotel Very Moderate Rates
Free Parking for Guests
150 to 160 GOVERNMENT STREET
MOBILE, ALA.
JOHN W. WHEELER, *Manager*

THE CAWTHON
Mobile's Modern Hotel
Free Parking Space
200 Rooms
Official "AAA" Headquarters
J. R. Burgett, Mgr.

Louisiana



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Excellent Coffee Shop
GOOD MEALS LOW RATES
In Calgary Alberta
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Specialists in Press and Poster Publicity
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PEOPLE SAY THAT BINNS STORES ARE WONDERFUL SHOPPING CENTRES—even in wartime!
SUNDERLAND
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MIDDLESBRO.
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE
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CARLISLE
DUMFRIES
EDINBURGH

Everything for the GARDEN
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The Home Forum

"What is truth?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE report of a recent study of journalism in war time, free access to news in all countries is urged. "Availability of news at the source . . . will lead to the disclosure of the truth to all peoples. And it is the truth that makes men free," states the report. It continues, "If the truth is available, men everywhere will be free. . . ."

Centuries ago, a judge named Pilate, when confronted with a perplexing accusation against a gentle Galilean, asked this first Christian, "What is truth?" (John 18:38). The question has resounded down the centuries mainly unanswered because primitive Christianity became obscured by materiality. Pilate, wanting the political friendship of Herod, delivered Jesus over to be crucified, even while doubting the accusations. For some three hundred years after the ascension the early Christians healed the sick on the basis of the truth about God and man taught by Christ Jesus. Then Christianity was made the authorized religion of a pagan state, and for centuries the absolute nature of truth taught by the Galilean was shrouded in opinions about it.

* * *

Confronting Pilate, Jesus said, "I spake openly to the world; . . . and in secret have I said nothing;" and, "My kingdom is not of this world" (John 18:20, 36). Here are two great characteristics of truth: it can never be a secret, and it must ever be available to all, in all its fullness, for Truth is Spirit, which can never be in bounds. Its very nature is opposed to ignorance or secrecy. Nor is the kingdom of Truth ever to be found in the material world. It knows no selfish or personal aim, but reveals instead the kingdom of heaven already within, that is, eternal harmony, forever man's for the seeking.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century Mary Baker Eddy, through consecrated scriptural research, found in the teachings of Christ Jesus the liberating, healing truth that is universal and absolute. Of it she writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 127), "If God, the All-in-all, be the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, then everything entitled to a classification as truth, or Science, must be comprised in a knowledge or understanding of God, for there can be nothing beyond illimitable divinity."

Divine Truth, untrammeled by the personal wishes of men, frees not only from sin and want and fear, but from sickness as well. All whose desire it is to comprehend good, will naturally seek to understand Truth, since Truth is expressed in our true Christ-consciousness. Herein is the spiritual power which is never destructive of good, but is always one with tenderness, because having the nature of divine Love.

The Science of Christianity inculcates the unadulterated understanding of God as Truth. It is an impersonal, universal divine Science, revealing God as one infinite Mind, the sole origin of man, who is Mind's idea. The difficulty of the ages has been the tendency to look for truth in the human scene with its relative values. Here, sometimes, one catches glimpses of the facts of man's true being in unselfed goodness, love, beauty, and justice, which are qualities of God. But the elimination of national and personal divisions, self-interests, strife, and lack lies in the acknowledgment of one Mind and man's eternal oneness therewith.

* * *

In a writing called "The People's Idea of God," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 1): "The great element of reform is not born of human wisdom; it draws not its life from human organizations; rather is it the crumbling away of material elements from reason, the translation of law back to its original language,—Mind, and the final unity between man and God."

Christ Jesus did not attempt to contend with human forces from their own standpoints. He knew that the answer to the problem is not in the problem, but rather in lifting men's eyes to behold reality, the satisfying fullness of joy, health, and peace to be found in the divine knowledge of man's being as Mind's reflection.

Improvement in human affairs can come only as a result of this scientific understanding of God. For thus the old sense of God as a person who loves, hates, punishes, selecting a few to be saved and the rest to be lost, vanishes in the knowledge of God as the all-loving, all-wise divine Principle or Mind, and of man impregnable in divine dominion. In this knowledge will human affairs grow correspondingly better and universality replace narrow nationalisms. God has no favorites! The understanding of God is free to all, openly available to men in Christ's Christianity, and revealed in its original purity in Christian Science.

Spiritually educating ourselves to understand God as Truth, we shall lose anxious self-seeking, and all suppression of truth or fear of its disclosure will vanish. So enlightened, the councils at the peace tables will demonstrate the great but simple new commandment of the Master, "Love one another" (John 15:12). This is the universally available rule of Truth that will bring deliverance to all men everywhere.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Confucius Defines A Gentleman

WHEN THE DISCIPLE Tzu-lu asked, "What makes a gentleman?" Confucius said, "To be bent on becoming better." "Is that all?" said Tzu-lu. Confucius replied, "By becoming better to bring peace to all men." And Confucius keeps returning to the subject, and in his definition, which comes out piecemeal, he is fond of contrasting the gentleman with the small man.

"A gentleman," he said, "is broad and fair; the small man takes sides and is petty.

"A gentleman is easy to serve, and hard to please; a pleasure, if wrong, will not please him. A small man is hard to serve and easy to please. A pleasure, though wrong, will please him.

"A gentleman has nine aims: To see clearly; to understand what he hears; to be warm in manner, dignified in bearing, faithful of speech, keen at work; to ask when in doubt; in anger to think of difficulties, and in sight of gain to think of right."

Such gentlemen as Confucius describes are surely what the world needs.—From "Memoirs of an Epicurean," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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"AUGUST LILIES": *A Lithograph by Elizabeth Saltonstall*

ELIZABETH SALTONSTALL has made a number of lithographs in which she has clearly portrayed certain forms in nature. Her presentation is not so literal as to exclude a decorative pattern from the arrangement of details. These lilies are descriptively delineated, yet they are arranged symmetrically in the center of the composition. Their leaves, putting forth also from the same center, provide a nicely-ordered background.

The artist has graded her tones judiciously, so that there is a pleasing relation between the white of the blossoms and the gray values of the leaves.

Let Spring Come Slowly

Let spring come slowly to the barren places.
Hearts that are near to tears
Cannot bear her swift burgeoning.
Let the young spring hesitate
At the edge of the dark wood
Before she disturbs the blanket of last year's leaves.
Bid her come quietly
Into the lonely corners of the heart
With only the shy wood violets in her hand
And with no sudden ecstasy of song.
Let the blue be in no haste to flood the gray sky
And the trees be not so impatient as in other years;
Let the rivers curb the madness of their new freedom
And the song birds wait.
For hearts that have withstood the winter
Have no armor
Against the sudden music of a loved voice—
Let spring come slowly.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

Here Clémentine Reigned

IT WAS A neat and ample kitchen, whose red tile floor was worn down in spots but always beautifully waxed. Above the stove was our pride and joy, a shimmering *batterie de cuisine*, fourteen heavy copper pans, polished and pewter lined, hanging against the wall in mathematical progression. They ranged from a huge fellow big enough to roast a duck to the tiny vessel just about right for poaching an egg. There was an efficient stove, a commodious and rather ancient soapstone sink, a shelf for a library of cook books from *Tante Marie* to *Ali-Bab*, a massive oak chopping board and some well-balanced scales with a squad of neat little metric weights. A white marble-topped table stood in the middle of the kitchen. . . . On top of the cupboard was a husky stone mortar with a dark wooden pestle. Hanging near the door were the two invariable adjuncts of a French kitchen—a salad basket and a bird cage.

Here the cheerful Clémentine reigned, not as a despot (like a few French cooks we had known), but as a genial collaborator who, if coddled by the right amount of flattery, appreciated our insatiable interest, and didn't mind our incessant intrusions into her domain. Her Burgundian good nature had to stand for a lot. Each of the Becks had a specialty. Diane interested herself (far too much) in the desserts. The young man of the house was absorbed in his vegetable garden and the possibilities for pecuniary profit which it held. . . . But there is no question, of course, as to who really holds the reins in any French household. It is "Madame la Patronne," and our house was no exception.—From "Clémentine in the Kitchen," by PHINEAS BECK. (New York: Hastings House.)

Xanadu and The Dulcimer

IN THAT mysterious world where Alph, the sacred river, ran; where, amid the walls and towers of fabulous gardens, Kubla Khan had decreed a stately pleasure dome, an ideal music sounded. A damsel sang (as it happened, of Mount Abora) and accompanied herself upon the dulcimer.

The dulcimer had had, perhaps, as romantic a history as any of our musical instruments; for, flourishing in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, it had been brought to medieval Europe more than a dozen centuries later by the returning Crusaders. When Coleridge wrote of it, it was already legendary and its sound almost forgotten. But it would never do for us to forget its uniquely wonderful tone when reading *Kubla Khan*, for it is like no other instrument.

Upon its twenty or thirty strings, stretched across a flat sounding-box, the musician played with little hammers; but, as there was no way of damping the tone, once it had been struck, the strings continued to vibrate. The instrument cast up something like a mist of sound, resembling the sound one hears when standing close to a carrillon. Of course, the dulcimer's tone is exquisitely delicate; it creates a body of sound constantly shot through with recognizable pitches which are forever melting into the general texture of the music. Upon this shadowy haze the voice floats entrancingly, its pitch designs brought out with particular clarity by contrast with the indefinite gentle vibrations of the dulcimer. More than any other instrument, the dulcimer is suited to be heard among the cedarn groves, and the river "meandering with a mazy motion" where

> The shadow of the dome of pleasure
> Floated midway on the waves.

All this is in the upper regions of the little paradise; the sweet confusion of the dulcimer is, in a sense, like an echo of the tumult far below, where the river sinks to a lifeless ocean and where voices amid that great noise speak prophetically to the king.

* * *

But it is not the thunder of the river rushing in the chasm that dominates the poem or remains in the memory, but rather the rills and towers over which the incessant tremulous hum of the dulcimer sounds. Kubla Khan's sunlit Asiatic gardens are almost unpeopled; there is no mention of courtiers, none of builders. The building of the dome was decreed, but who erected it? One cannot imagine a horde of builders working in these mysterious hills; it seems more fitting that genii erected the palace, and in a trice!

And does not Kubla's pleasure dome suggest that marvelous palace of Nebuchadnezzar which was built in fifteen days? A similar mystery surrounds it—a mystery intensified perhaps more by the floating tones of the dulcimer than by any other single element. It is known that the instrument was common in Babylon at the time, and undoubtedly the chambers and corridors of his palace re-echoed with the pervasive sound of the dulcimer.

* * *

The Xanadu of history was called Shang-tu. Harold Lamb in his "March of the Barbarians" tells us that "—within a palisade sixteen miles in circuit parks grew beside lakes that were man-made. Trees—which were Kubilai's pet obsession, after his early life in the dust-driven prairies began to rise by the lakes. . . . Satisfied with shade and running water, the Mongol who was designing the structure of an empire planned a new kind of palace. It stood in the wood of Shang-tu, built of canes guilded and roped together with silk cords, so that it could be taken down and moved elsewhere at his pleasure. . . . Not content with that, Kubilai ordered a marble court to be raised by the lake, the marble to be guilded and painted with the forms of hunters, birds and beasts. And trees."

Lamb's account seems prosaic, even though he subtly echoes Coleridge in some of his phrases. But, then, historians are likely to have no ears for dulcimers. That haze of sound so important to the poet may all too easily be associated by historians with a hazy regard for facts, which would never do!

EDMUND SCOTT

February Wind

In the outside darkness, under the cold hill,
there is a sound, repeating, intermittent—
the long knife of the wind
that is being whetted upon the hard trees.

D. S.

"Qu'est-ce que la vérité?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE ÉTUDE sur le journalisme en temps de guerre, publiée récemment, recommande que dans tous les pays les nouvelles soient mises à la portée de chacun. "Si les nouvelles authentiques sont accessibles,... les peuples apprendront la vérité. Or c'est elle qui affranchit les hommes," déclare le rapport en question. Il ajoute: "Rendre accessible la vérité, c'est hâter le jour où les hommes seront libres..."

Il y a des siècles, Pilate le gouverneur devait juger un Galiléen innocent, que ses adversaires accusaient avec violence; le magistrat, perplexe, demanda au premier de tous les Chrétiens: "Qu'est-ce que la vérité?" (Jean 18:38). Résonnant au cours des âges, cette question est souvent demeurée sans réponse, parce que le matérialisme vint obscurcir le christianisme primitif. Pilate, qui pour des raisons politiques désirait se concilier les bonnes grâces d'Hérode, livra Jésus pour qu'il fût crucifié, quoique lui-même ne l'estimât pas coupable. Durant les trois premiers siècles qui suivirent l'ascension, les chrétiens guérirent les malades en se fondant sur la vérité au sujet de Dieu et de l'homme —la vérité qu'enseignait le Christ Jésus. Ensuite, le christianisme devint la religion officielle d'un empire jusqu'alors païen, et pendant une longue période les opinions humaines voilèrent la nature absolue de la vérité révélée par le Maître.

Lorsqu'il comparut en jugement, Jésus dit: "J'ai parlé ouvertement au monde... et je n'ai rien dit en secret;" de plus, il déclara: "Mon règne n'est pas de ce monde" (Jean 18:20, 36). Nous voyons ici deux grandes caractéristiques de la vérité: elle ne saurait rester secrète, mais doit être constamment accessible à tous dans sa plénitude; car la Vérité est l'Esprit que nul ne peut lier. Sa nature même s'oppose à l'ignorance, au mystère. D'autre part, le règne de la Vérité ne se trouve jamais dans le monde matériel. Il ignore les desseins personnels, les vues égoïstes; il révèle au contraire le royaume des cieux au-dedans de nous, c'est-à-dire l'éternelle harmonie dont tout homme peut jouir s'il la cherche sincèrement.

Dans la seconde moitié du dix-neuvième siècle, Mary Baker Eddy, qui sondait avec ferveur les Écritures, trouva dans les enseignements du Christ Jésus la vérité curative et libératrice dont la nature est absolue, la portée universelle. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, elle écrit à ce sujet (p. 127): "Si Dieu, le Tout-en-tout, est le créateur de l'univers spirituel, y compris l'homme, alors tout ce qui a droit à être classé en tant que vérité, ou Science, doit être compris dans une connaissance ou intelligence de Dieu, car il ne peut rien y avoir au delà de la divinité illimitable."

La Vérité divine n'est point entravée par les désirs personnels des humains; elle nous libère non seulement du péché, de la disette, des craintes, mais de la maladie. Tous ceux qui veulent discerner le bien chercheront naturellement à comprendre la Vérité, puisque la Vérité s'exprime dans notre vraie conscience, où règne le Christ. Nous avons là le pouvoir spirituel qui ne détruit jamais le bien, mais s'associe toujours à la tendresse, parce que sa nature est celle de l'Amour divin.

La Science du christianisme inculque la pure compréhension de Dieu en tant que Vérité. Cette Science universelle, impersonnelle, divine, révèle Dieu comme Entendement infini, seule origine de l'homme, qui est l'idée de l'Entendement. Au cours des siècles s'est manifestée une tendance fertile en déceptions: on cherchait la vérité sur un plan humain, dans des sphères bornées où les valeurs ne sont que relatives. Malgré cela, l'on a pu quelquefois entrevoir l'être véritable de l'homme, que caractérisent le dévouement, la bonté, l'amour, la beauté, la justice—les qualités divines. Mais pour éliminer les discordes nationales ou internationales, l'égoïsme, les conflits, la pénurie, il faut reconnaître l'unique Entendement et savoir que l'homme lui est uni pour l'éternité.

Dans un de ses ouvrages appelé *The People's Idea of God*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. 1): "Le grand élément de réforme ne naît point de la sagesse humaine; il ne doit pas sa vie aux institutions humaines; c'est plutôt la disparition des éléments matériels dont la raison se débarrasse, le retour de la loi traduite à nouveau dans l'Entendement,—sa langue primitive,—et l'unité finale entre l'homme et Dieu."

Jésus le Christ ne chercha point à lutter contre les forces humaines sur leur propre terrain. Il savait que la réponse au problème ne se trouve pas dans le problème, mais qu'on l'obtient en levant les yeux pour percevoir la réalité, la plénitude de joie, de santé, de paix qui se trouve dans la divine connaissance de ce qu'est l'homme, réflexion de l'Entendement.

La compréhension scientifique de Dieu peut seule améliorer les circonstances humaines. Alors s'efface l'ancienne notion d'un Dieu qui, telle une personne, aimerait, haïrait, punirait, ferait choix de quelques-uns pour les sauver et condamnerait tous les autres; on apprend à connaître Dieu comme Principe divin, Entendement rempli d'amour et de sagesse, et d'on voit que par la vertu divine, l'homme est invincible dans sa maîtrise. Grâce à cette connaissance, les choses s'amenderont dans le monde; la fraternité universelle remplacera le nationalisme étroit. Dieu ne favorise pas les uns aux dépens des autres! Tous peuvent obtenir la compréhension de Dieu à laquelle donne accès le christianisme du Christ, révélé dans sa pureté primitive en Science Chrétienne.

Apprenons spirituellement à comprendre Dieu en tant que Vérité; ainsi nous perdrons l'anxiété dont s'accompagne l'égoïsme; nous ne supprimerons point la vérité et n'aurons aucune crainte lorsqu'elle se dévoile. Éclairés par ces lumières, ceux qui siégeront dans les conseils de la paix démontreront le nouveau commandement, si noble et si simple, donné par le Maître: "Aimez-vous les uns les autres" (Jean 15:12). Universellement accessible, cette règle de la Vérité apportera la délivrance à tous les hommes, où qu'ils se trouvent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Algiers: Paris of the Mediterranean

THE PROFUSION OF Algeria's landscapes vies with that of her fauna. The roar of a lion, the footprints of a leopard, the fugitive sight of the spotted body, the striped legs, the lynx-like long ears of a graceful serval, may surprise you where you least expect them. . . .

Each of these animal, natural, climatic and human elements contributes in endowing with further richness the endless variety of Algerian vistas. The prize of them all, and possibly the most enchanting, is Aljezair, whose name has been modified into Algiers. Seen from the sea, she appears like a pearly cloud floating over a horizon of lustrous cobalt. As the ship approaches, the lovely city arises above the sparkling blue gulf in festoon upon festoon of fleecy arcades and palaces and domes, pierced here and there by the slender minarets of mosques and crowned by the confusion of box-like Berber abodes of a teeming Kasbah.

Even more radiant is this "Paris of the Mediterranean" when seen from the gentle slopes of the Bou-Zegra hills among which she is set like a white jewel in an emerald belt of luxurious orchards backed by interminable vineyards and orange groves. . . .

A fork in the road may lead to anything. You may find yourself in the silvery forests of cedars of the Ouarsenis, drenched with melancholic pastoral poetry. Or, through grim forests of cork oak, argan trees and jujube bush, you may come to a bucolic view of turbaned natives who drive somnolent white oxen treading out grain beside ancient threshing floors, against a background of wooded hills rolling far away toward lofty mountains powdered with snow.

In other places, thousands of slender marble columns, the foundations of hundreds of palaces, the concentric stone rings of amphitheaters, stretch as far as the eye can see. They are Timgad and Djemila, rivals of Pompeii; Tipasa and Cherchell, which mark the principal encampments of the conquering Romans of the first century; Tebessa, Madaure, Kemissa, splendid reminders of the Byzantine apotheosis which preceded Rome's decay.

You cross sites empty of human life but filled with stately solemnity by the tall slimness of top-tufted palms grouped with the grace of gigantic bouquets. You find vast valleys lined with the delicate ivories, pinks, blues of the most exquisite and unsullied architecture of Islam, of which Tlemcen, in the thirteenth century the world's most civilized and prosperous city, undoubtedly is the star. Just as the coquettish villages of the Sahel are reminiscent of the most smiling countryside of France, and the pine forest of the Zaccar mountains are of the Pyrenées, so the Canyons of the Aurès would make you believe you are in the Rio Grande's Big Ben between Texas and Mexico,—were it not for the palmeries nestling in their bottoms, framed by stone walls against the scorching winds which untiringly sweep through those solitary valleys. . . .

Further south, beyond the snowy chains of the Kabylia and Djurdjura mountains, the European and the American become sheer anachronisms.—From "Here Is Africa," by ELLEN AND ATTILIO GATTI. (New York: Scribner.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944

Civilian Evacuation of Berlin Tells Scope of Damage by Allied Bombs

Lack of Labor Incentive Cuts Brazil Rubber Output

Workmen are hard to obtain due to problems of wages, food, and prices—Average rubber gatherer averages only about $102 a year with seringualista, or boss, faring little better.

Difficulties faced by Brazil in gathering more wild rubber for the United Nations were investigated by Roland Hall Sharp, who represented The Christian Science Monitor on a tour of Amazonian sources which was sponsored by the United States Rubber Development Corporation. He has been proceeding on an independent survey of rubber and other South American problems. The eleventh in a series of articles follows.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

BELÉM, Brazil—Difficulties in recruiting rubber gatherers in Amazonia were outlined for me here by a seringualista, or boss gatherer, who employs more than 150 seringueros, or gatherers, in some of the islands that fill the mouth of the Amazon.

He said he could use 120 more men, but can't get them. There are other indications that plenty of rubber near Belém is standing as untapped latex in the trees.

From the standpoint of the seringuero, as well as men who are considering going into this work, the main questions concern wages, food, prices for supplies, and transportation, it was pointed out. Few of the people here weigh sanitation in their accounts. However, there are assurances on official posters that the health of the workers will be protected.

Some concrete idea of what a seringuero faces in the Pará region centering on Belém is given by tracing through a typical transaction. From every kilogram of rubber a seringuero brings in to his seringualista, 20 per cent by weight is automatically deducted. This is to discount water in the ball. On the reduced amount, he is then paid Cr$8,00, or roughly 40 cents U. S. for something over two pounds of rubber.

Expenses of Gatherer

This comes to less than 20 cents a pound paid to the primary rubber gatherer. From this amount he pays not only all of his expenses for food and equipment, but an annual rental on the rubber land he works. The rental is paid to the seringualista, and amounts as a rule to 20 kilos of rubber. In the Pará area the average production runs around 350 kilos a year. If the seringuero reckons his earnings on 320 kilos, minus 20 per cent, or 256 kilos, he receives a total of U. S. $102. From this all expenses for living and tapping would have to be paid during an entire year, for the whole family.

Even keeping this in its Brazilian setting, the prospect is by no means alluring.

Nor is the boss, or seringualista, deriving a tremendous immediate profit from the rubber itself. The Banco de Credito da Borracha pays him Cr$11,40 a kilo. After he pays transport charges and taxes, he is left a net profit of Cr$,50, or about 2½ cents U. S. a kilo. This is roughly 1¼ cents a pound.

Price Differential

When the rubber leaves the hands of the Pará seringualista, it therefore has cost so far about 28.5 cents U. S. a pound. The difference between this and the standard base price for washed and dried rubber, a price graded up or down from 45 cents a pound according to quality, is absorbed in other charges.

Prominent among these charges are those of the Banco de Credito da Borracha. A direct levy of Cr$1,10 a kilo is made for bank expenses. A 12 per cent dividend is allowed. Any profit over and above this amount goes into a reserve fund for rubber development. Washing and drying the raw rubber are done by commercial firms by contract with the bank, which has this large source of revenue under its control.

The bank has a 20-year charter and its president is appointed by the President of Brazil. Its board of directors consists of three Brazilians and two North Americans. The capital recently was increased to $7,500,000. Sixty per cent is Brazilian Government capital and 40 per cent is of the United States Government.

Loans at 7 P. C.

Loans for rubber production and for agricultural production related to rubber are made at 7 per cent for one, two, or three years. This interest rate is below the prevailing commercial rate of 12 per cent in Brazil.

While some of the large producers go their way without asking credit from the bank, its loan funds are quickly depleted. There has been a tendency for misuse of funds by farmers interested in getting their land cleared. They say they want to start a rubber plantation, but under existing conditions, the net result would simply be land cleared for grazing of cattle, since the time is not ripe for successful rubber plantations.

For rubber workers, actual and potential, the immediate question is how much they can earn, and what they will have to pay for food, clothing, and tools. Their rate of income from each kilo of rubber is fixed. To earn more, they must either improve quality or increase quantity. For many, this offers some hope; for others, the conditions under which they work are unfavorable to advancement. One constantly hears that the seringuero generally is not interested in getting more than a bare subsistence. Workers from Ceará and other parts of the northeast are said to be more energetic than those in the Amazon.

Rising Prices

With income fixed or at least limited, the seringuero must pay rising prices. For every kilo of xarque, the standard sun-dried meat, he generally pays more than he gets for a kilo of rubber. Xarque often comes to 60 cents a kilo in U. S. currency. Cutting knives, other tools, lanterns, kerosene, shoes, clothing—all are high.

To meet this situation, the Brazilian Government has held back the worst inflation, and the RDC is sending in goods at lower prices. On the Ford plantations, xarque is sold for 30 cents a kilo. Despite all these efforts, inflation creeps ahead.

A force making for price rises is that the seringualista makes such a small profit on rubber that he regards it merely as a means of exchange. His profit comes from the goods he sells to the seringueros. In the organization of commerce and labor in the Amazon, at the top stand the Casta de Aviadores, capitalists and merchants. Each casa has its seringaulistas who feed supplies out to seringueros in the jungle, and take their rubber in return.

The result of this semifeudal economy is that seringueros become dependent on the seringualista and often go deeply into his debt. It is the "company-store" technique familiar in coal mines of the United States and elsewhere.

Labor Setup

The labor setup in rubber districts of Bolivia differs in that these districts are more remote from governmental control than even the Brazilian Amazon. Large landholders such as the Suarez family recruit braços through labor contractors. When they want labor already employed by some other large producer, such as Seiler, they must pay the worker's debt first. This debt amounts in most cases from $20 to $100 in terms of United States currency. Often a bonus must be paid to get a worker in this market where labor is practically bought and sold.

A major problem both in Bolivia and Brazil is how to make sure that merchandise brought in at lower prices by governmental action will not be sold for higher prices by grasping middlemen.

Throughout, the man who actually endures the toil and dangers of the jungle finds himself at the bottom of the heap. Seringualistas as you see them in Belém wear city clothes and flash diamond rings. Tight-fisted merchants wage their hard and ceaseless quest for profit and security in an economic flux as unstable as the shifting bottom of the Amazon itself.

Lack of Incentive

Behind low-rubber production must be reckoned lack of labor incentive. Lack of labor incentive derives from a complex of factors—nothing, or almost nothing, to show for a year's work, with the prospect of being in debt; fixed income and high rising prices; not enough relief from efforts on his behalf, and so on.

Conditions are better in higher-producing areas of upper Brazil and Bolivia, where a worker can gather up to 700 or 1,000 kilos of rubber a year. Also, imported labor has more guarantees than the ones described in Pará.

It is too soon for final judgment on many of the questions raised by investigations to this point of the wild-rubber program. As this trip proceeds, it will swing south, touching rubber only occasionally as other phases of the vast South American interior are explored. The schedule calls for return through the Amazon some months from now, following that river down from some of its sources in the high Andes. By that time, there should be information enough, and perspective enough, on which to base a well-balanced rubber roundup.

Victory Clothes Aim Of Prisoner Flier

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Australian flying officer Geoffrey Gunton of Sydney wants to be dressed up for the Allied victory parade in Berlin.

In a letter to RAAF headquarters here Officer Gunton asked for a new uniform and urged that it be sent as fast as possible.

"It will take about three months to reach me," he wrote. "Please have regard to the possibility of its reaching me before this show winds up."

Officers Gunton is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Triangle

On the Upper Reaches of Yangtze

Time doesn't change for the "boat pullers" of China, who, here foregoing the ropes with which they literally drag laden craft up the narrow gorges, are seen rowing in swift but relatively open water.

Vicissitude on China's Mighty Yangtze

Packed steamer fights rapidly flowing river for more than 6 hours in 30-mile journey.

Return to Chungking made in sampan and a junk piled high with sweet potatoes.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 1—Chungking, now a city of over 900,000 inhabitants, is the only capital in the world without a railroad.

Many of its people have never seen a "fire can" as the Chinese call locomotives, for the nearest railhead is some 300 miles away from Chungking as the crow flies. Only two major highways run out of the city. Relatively little motor traffic is left on them because of the shortage of fuel, vehicles and spare parts.

Horses have always been scarce in Szechwan Province and pull carts drawn by coolies, the familiar human carriers with their loads on bamboo poles, and rickshas are therefore once more transporting the largest part of all freight and travelers over Chinese roads.

But Chungking has the mighty Yangtze. Its traffic still goes down the river to the very front line where the Japanese hold the port Ichang near the famous Yangtze gorges linking some 400 miles of fertile country with Chungking.

Upriver the Yangtze is navigable over an equal distance and the tributaries feed it from a wide area on both sides of its banks.

Few foreigners in Chungking know the Yangtze as anything else than a disagreeable handicap to communication between the north and south banks of the City areas. At last, after four years in Chungking, I spent a week end on a leisurely trip up and down the river. At half past four in the morning, still half asleep, an electric torch in one hand and a walking stick in the other I made my way down the steep, slippery slope on the high river bank following a crowd of people to the primitive landing place.

Over narrow and equally slippery gangplanks I was slowly pushed toward the dark gray form of a small old steamer. Its engines were puffing noisily, its holds were filled with a maze of cargo and the closed-in deck was alive with a dense mass of humanity. Packed like herrings we sat on narrow wooden benches.

A siren shrieked punctually at five and the little steamer began to fight its way up the rapidly flowing Yangtze. After more than six hours we had at last covered our 30 miles. A small wooden junk came alongside to take us off because the current is too strong at most ports of call for the steamers to tie up at a mole.

We had not been able to see much of the river and its banks during the journey and since I had come especially to get to know the Yangtze we decided to go back the "primitive" way, on little wooden boats.

The next morning with the help of the local magistrate at the little town where we landed, we got a sampan just big enough for three of us at half the price demanded from strangers. For 600 Chinese dollars [$30 U. S. currency] we were to be taken to the next big town 12 miles downriver. Soon we were rocking pleasantly over minor rapids and treacherous-looking whirlpools, the rowing of our three strong boatmen just sufficed to keep us on our course and the powerful current did the rest.

The broad muddy river was alive with precisely the same type of wooden ships that must have floated on it centuries ago; big vessels with about a dozen rhythmically working oarsmen standing close together in three rows and commanded by an overseer, wooden sailing craft of beautiful shapes, sampans and junks of all sizes as you see them in old Chinese pictures, all swiftly gliding downriver or being slowly towed against the stream with long ropes from the narrow tow path that runs along both banks.

The banks of the Yangtze, too, are full of interest. Everywhere farmers are working in the fields. Near the water's edge workers can be seen in front of little coal mines which are primitively cut into the steep river banks.

Twelve miles down the river we have to find another boat. Our men have to return, for it will take them at least eight or ten hours to tow their boat the distance we drifted down in two. We wait in midstream for a junk that goes to Chungking, hailing all that are passing through the rushing whirlpools in which we cruise. At last a small junk piled high with sweet potatoes is willing to take us.

We climb in and settle down on the red-brown heap under a little canopy of split bamboo with an undisturbed view of the busy river. The boatmen are well-to-do farmers who own the junk as well as the precious load of sweet potatoes. They don't even ask what we are willing to pay, a thing which rarely happens in China these days when you want any service. It is not worth while for them to bargain about the 10 or 15 or 20 U. S. dollars we might have to give them for one single pound of their potatoes will fetch at least 20 tor 25 U. S. cents in Chungking and there are probably two tons of them aboard. It gets dark yet the river is as active as in the day time.

When we arrived several miles outside of Chungking where the wholesale markets are I realized for the first time what a big port this city has, with thousands of junks and sampans that add up to an enormous tonnage. These small craft are the main transport that keeps Chungking fed and supplied just as they play a major role in providing the Army with what they need.

Call to American Workers

By Allied Labor News

Chungking, China, Feb. 1

Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, has called on United States workers "to make known their desire that the men who fight fascism behind the Japanese lines—the Chinese guerrillas, armed miners and railway workers—should get their fair share of weapons and supplies sent by our Allies.

Charging that "reactionary forces" in China are blockading the guerrilla areas, Madame Sun said in a message to United States trade unionists: "American labor can best express its interest in China's resistance by insisting that the products of its efforts and the gifts that it makes be equally distributed to every force in China, wherever situated, that is actively engaged in operations against Japan—and to no force that is otherwise engaged."

Public Is Declared Devoting More Thought to Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 — No mere platform of "back to normalcy" is likely to elect another President of the United States, in the opinion of Dr. Arnold J. Zurcher, Professor of Political Science at New York University.

In his first annual report as Director of the University's Institute on Postwar Reconstruction, Dr. Zurcher said he had noticed a pronounced change in popular understanding of complex social and economic problems. "The average intelligent layman," he held, "knows that his job is no isolated phenomenon; that it is vitally affected by the political decisions of his Government and by a variety of international factors."

Basing his obseravtions on information gathered by the Institute, which is financed by a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., Dr. Zurcher held the average thinking person sought authoritative discussion of world affairs and that his knowledge of economics had been immensely furthered by the bitter experience of two wars and a great depression, all within one generation. The public is no longer interested in "the headline topics of popular platform figures," he continued in his report here yesterday.

"The war's aftermath will undoubtedly realize the normal human desire to get back to business as usual, but if the experience of the Institute is any valid criterion," he added, "it may confidently be predicted that we shall not have a repetition of the inertia, the economic and political illiteracy and purely emotional reactions which so often governed our decisions after the last war."

Organizations participating as enrolled members of the Institute include agricultural, business, labor and religious groups, government agencies, libraries and social, welfare, and educational societies.

House Slashes FCC Funds By $1,654,857 as Rebuke

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The House passed the first regular appropriation bill of 1944, the $8,500,090,352 independent offices supply measure, unanimously yesterday after agreeing to a $1,654,857 cut in funds for the Federal Communications Commission.

The only money change made in the bill, which carries funds for a score of miscellaneous agencies for the year starting July 1 and now goes to the Senate for action, was a reduction of $500,000 in administrative funds for the Federal Home Loan Bank, leaving that agency with $10,853,825.

A move to reduce the FCC funds further in retaliation for the attitude of James L. Fly, Chairman, in refusing to testify before a Special House Committee last year failed to materialize.

As passed, the measure gave FCC $6,716,843, a reduction of $1,654,857 as recommended by the Appropriations Committee from budget estimates of $8,371,700. Representative John Taber (R) of New York in proposing earlier that the cut be extended called Mr. Fly "a menace to the war effort."

Most of the FCC cut, $1,000,000, was applied to the Radio Intelligence Division, which the Appropriations Committee said had been doing work that better could be done by the War and Navy Departments. President Roosevelt has held, on the other hand, that the FCC should continue its work in this field.

Most of the money in the bill was earmarked for the Maritime Commission, which received $6,766,000,000. The Veterans' Administration got the next largest share, $1,259,310,500.

Raids on Reich's Capital Only Part of Strategy

London recalls days in blitz period when it had to make plans for evacuation.

Allies carrying out plan to hit Luftwaffe by combat and pare down Reich's plant capacity.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—What is happening in the chaotic breakup of Hitler's Capital? That is the big question being asked here today as a dramatic newsflash "Berlin is slowly dying" is passed through to Swedish newspapers by Nazi censors.

London's interest in the fate of the Berlin Administration is all the greater because the British Government had its own detailed plans for quitting the Capital if the hail of German bombs became too intense.

Though evacuation of the British Government with all its departments and its dispersal throughout the country never had to be put into effect, nevertheless the plans for such a grim eventuality remain a vivid memory of the blitz period of 1940 and 1941.

Though Londoners remained stoically confident, there were times when those evacuation plans had to be taken from cubby holes and dusted off. The last time was the final heavy German raid May 10, 1941.

Complex Problems

The almost unbelievably complex problems of any such dislocation of a nation's nerve center make it certain that complete evacuation will be carried out only in most desperate circumstances.

Yet that situation is seen here today as the inevitable outcome of the Battle of Berlin. Significance of what is happening in the skies over the German Capital tends to be obscured by the mere stepping up of bomb tonnages dropped and descriptions of the conditions encountered.

But the Battle of Berlin is being reassessed here today as one of the greatest battles of history with the RAF succeeding despite every German defensive effort.

Signs that the Nazis are alarmed by the blitz ruin are seen in the curtailment of air services between Berlin and the outside world.

Censorship Tightened

Heinrich Himmler, it is suggested here, is taking new measures to prevent the true story of the last stages of the Battle of Berlin from being disclosed to the world.

Press censorship in Berlin has been tightened up following the new intensity of the air bombardment started Jan. 28.

But today stories have been coming through from Sweden of the latest raid Sunday night. They tell of only one fifth of Berlin factories being able to open on Monday morning; practically no part of Berlin escaping devastating damage; of Berliners watching their houses burn with an air of bitter resignation, not even trying to save their belongings.

By Daedalus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Complete obliteration of Berlin is believed in well-informed circles to be a matter of the near future.

According to earlier calculations, the battle of Berlin which started in earnest last Nov. 17, would take some five months and require from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of bombs.

Assessment of the results achieved so far indicate, however, that all that is needed to finish the job are another four to six weeks and the dropping of an additional 10,000 to 15,000 tons of bombs bringing the total to about 40,000 tons.

It is estimated that close to 50 per cent of Berlin's buildings have been destroyed, or so heavily damaged, as to become unusable.

Even the present measure of destruction makes it difficult to talk of Berlin as a living community. A further increase of damage by 10 to 15 per cent must be regarded sufficient to stop the Capital's last remaining functions. A few more raids on the scale of the RAF attack of Jan. 28 are expected to seal Berlin's fate.

Reasons for Evacuation

Inside reports from neutral sources and clandestine radio stations, whose broadcasts were recorded in Washington, give the impression that Berlin already has been written off by the German Government. It was revealed that the authorities discussed last week whether or not to order total evacuation of the city. Two reasons were quoted in favor of such a step:

Berlin's industrial output had dropped so much through damage to factories and casualties among workers that the closing down of the Capital's remaining work shops would matter little for the Reich's over-all output.

Berlin's 1,500,000 homeless were a grave danger to public health. They were living under extremely unsanitary conditions.

On the other hand it was pointed out that Berlin's evacuation would deal a serious blow to the Government's prestige; that the functioning of vital offices would be paralyzed for weeks; that the best suited evacuation areas already were overcrowded; and, finally, that the transport system might not be up to the task of transporting between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 persons and assuring adequate food supply in these areas.

Fatality Lists Mount

Yet the air raids of Jan. 28 and 29 appear to have decided the dispute in favor of evacuation. 8,000 persons were reported killed in those two attacks, and about three times that number seriously injured.

A clandestine broadcast quoted an allegedly official computation, according to which Berlin's total losses through air raids amounted to 76,000 persons since last Nov. 19.

If some 200,000 casualties of varying degrees and 1,500,000 homeless are added, the result would be that almost half of the city's prewar population of 4,240,000 had been affected directly by the air raids.

This seems to be more than the Berliners are willing to stand, for latest information tells of a spontaneous mass exodus from the city. Endless processions are said to be moving through the streets, or through what is left of the streets, their faces blackened with smoke, their clothes grimy and torn, pushing handcarts and perambulators loaded with bedding, small pieces of furniture and kitchen utensils.

Part of Allied Victory

This is no Government-supervised evacuation. It is mass flight caused by fear and shock. In all likelihood, the authorities will have no choice left but to sanction the spontaneous movement and try to organize it, since nothing but brute force could induce the refugees to return home.

The evacuation of Berlin will constitute an Allied victory in the Battle of Germany. It will confront the German Government with serious internal problems at a moment when it needs all its time and strength to cope with grave threats from outside.

However, the importance of such an Allied success must not be overrated. Conditions inside Berlin have no bearing on the success or failure of the coming invasion. It can even be said that German military leaders may welcome the evacuation of Berlin because it will free hundreds of planes and many hundreds of antiaircraft units for use in areas nearer to potential invasion points.

It is therefore advisable to regard the Berlin raids as only one of several measures intended to hit the Luftwaffe directly by combat and indirectly by whittling down the Reich's productive capacity.

Marshall Calls on Nation To Buy Bonds and Back Army

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The armed forces of the United States face "crucial months," says Gen. George C. Marshall, "when the entire nation will be required to meet the approaching ordeals and to overcome the enemy."

In a Fourth War Loan radiocast in which he asked for the cooperation of the American people, the Chief of Staff said that "enormous stores of guns, planes, vehicles, munitions, fuel, landing craft, and equipment of every sort are being assembled at bases all over the world to reinforce and to maintain these military operations."

This, he said, will demand the "overwhelming support of the American people for our troops overseas."

Meanwhile the Treasury reported that individual bond sales of $147,000,000 Jan. 29 sent the Fourth War Loan total to $1,586,000,000, or nearly 29 per cent of the $5,500,000,000 quota.

Several states were running above the national average, among them Montana, which edged past the half-way mark, Minnesota at nearly 45 per cent, Rhode Island 43 per cent, Colorado and Arkansas 40 per cent each, and Southern California 38 per cent.

In New York the campaign for corporate subscriptions was off to a good start with the announcement that seven life insurance companies had "beaten the gun" and already subscribed to $681,000,000 in bonds, toward the "big money" goal of $8,500,000,000.

The companies were the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Guardian Life Insurance Company, Home Life Insurance Company, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company and New York Life Insurance Company.

President Quezon of the Philippines urged free Filipinos everywhere to buy War Bonds, and called also for an immediate campaign to free the islands from the Japanese.

No Job Is Too Big or Too Small For Women War Workers in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Hawaii's women war workers are cooperating to achieve victory with a vim probably not surpassed anywhere else under the United States flag. Living near Pearl Harbor and constantly reminded of its tragedy, the Hawaiian women say they do not have to go to the front—they are already at it.

There are no Wacs or Waves in Hawaii yet. But there are Wards—Women's Air Raid Defense—whose job is to watch for enemy planes. Some of the Wards wear on their blue uniforms red stripes—"not for lipstick but for years of service," said one.

The Waves—Women's Army Volunteer Corps—specialize in operating field kitchens, directing traffic, instructing in the wearing of gas masks, handling of switchboards, automobile repairing, use of firearms and, in case they meet an obstreperous enemy, jujitsu. An ambulance patrol organization enrolls businesswomen to give first aid and to transport wounded to hospitals.

Sweeping streets, operating buses, visiting homes to show housewives how to prevent food wastage, laboring in machine shops or on plantations to harvest crops, are not beneath the dignity of Hawaiian women in the emergency.

Fully half the adult women in the Territory have paid employment and 85 per cent of the employable men and women are engaged directly in war work or definitely war-useful work, according to Newton R. Holcomb, Territorial Director of Manpower.

Associated Press Quotations THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944 Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks. Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	59	58½	58½	— ½
Adams Exp ½g	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Adressograph-Mult 1	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Air Reduction 1a	6	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	4	6½	6½	6½	— ½
Alb&Susq 3.80a	† 10	136½	136½	136½	+ ½
Allegheny Corp	28	2¾	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	47	26	25	25¾	+ ⅞
Alleg pr pf	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	4	26¾	26¼	26½	— ¼
Allen Indust ½g	1	10	10	10	
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	144½	143½	144½	+ 1½
Allied Mills 2g	21	32¼	31¼	31½	+ ¾
Allied Strs 1	14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Allis-Chlmrs 1½g	4	38	37½	38	+ ½
Alpha P Cem 1½e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Amerada Pet 3a	2	84¾	84	84	— ¾
AmAgCkDel 1.20a	6	31½	30	30	— 1½
Am Airlines 1½g	4	59	58½	59	+ ½
Am Bank N .20e	8	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	† 20	63	63	63	+ 1½
Am Bosch	12	13¼	12¾	12¾	
Am Brakes 1.80g	2	41	40½	40½	+ ½
Am B'Sh pf 5¼	† 60	130	129½	130	+1
Am Cable & Rad	36	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	3	86¾	86½	86¾	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	† 50	175¾	175½	175½	— 1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.40g	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ¼
Am Ch&Cable 2	8	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
Am Colortype ¾g	5	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Distill	28	116¾	116	114	—1
§ Am Distill stpd	5	50½	50¼	50½	— ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Am For Pow	6	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
Am&FPS7pf 1¾g	2	78½	78	78½	— ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	21	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice	32	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locom 1½g	39	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	84¼	84	84	— ½
Am M&Feb .80	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	1	10	10	10	
Am Metal 1½g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 70	33¼	33¼	33½	
Am Pow & Lt	5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	12	47	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	10	42	41¾	42	+ ½
AmRad&StS .40g	43	9½	9¼	9½	
Am R Mill .20e	77	14⅜	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½	†380	65¾	65	65¾	+ ½
Am Seating 1½g	1	14	14	14	
Am ShipBldg 3g	†	20	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	4	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Am Snuff .60e	3	42	41¾	41¾	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
Am Stores 1½e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	5	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	115	115	115	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	157⅛	157	157⅛	
Am Tobacco 3a	4	63	62¼	62¾	+ ¾
Am Tob B 3a	6	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¾
Am Tob pf 6	†110	144	143½	144	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	6	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½e	5	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118½	118½	118½	+ 1½
Am Wat Wks	16	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
AnacondaCop2½g	26	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	† 40	26	25	26	+ ¼
Armour & Co	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	4	82⅞	82¾	82⅞	+ ⅛
Armour & Co pf 7	† 30	101	101	101	+1
ArmstrongCk1.35g	1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ⅛e	2	13	13	13	
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†	90	96	96	
Atch T&SF 2½e	8	58	57¾	57⅝	
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	85½	85½	85½	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	10	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ¼
Atl Refining 1g	49	26½	25⅞	26½	+1
Atl Ref pf 4	†	40	109	108½	109	— ¾
Atlas Corp ½g	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¾
AtlasPowd3¼g	†440	58¼	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 20	114	114	114	—1
Aust Nichols	65	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Aust N pfA3½g	†290	75⅛	74½	74¾	+ ¼
Aviation Co .20g	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco 1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Balt & Ohio	54	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	25	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Bank&Ar pf1¼k	† 10	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¼
Barber Asph	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Bath Ir Works 1e	12	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Beech Airc 1g	6	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
Beech Creek 2	† 30	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Belding-Hem .80	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	6	34¼	34	34¼	
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Best Foods ½e	57	17¾	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
Beth Steel 6	17	60	59⅝	60	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	2	117	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Blk & Decker 1.60	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	6	8½	8¾	8½	
Boeing Airplane2g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3g	3	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2	2	34	34	34	
Borden Co .40 e	5	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	8	13¾	13½	13½	
Brewing Cp Am 2	6	43	40⅞	43	+2
Bridgeport Br 1	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	7	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat 1	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Bristol-My 1.90g	3	44¼	44	44¼	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	6	15⅞	15½	15¾	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†110	114	113	114	+2
Budd Mfg55pf5	†540	57¼	56¼	57¼	+ ⅞
Budd Wheel ½g	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co 2½g	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
BurlingMills1.90g	5	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Burr Add-Ma .20e	39	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	6	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bush T Bpf 3½k	† 10	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Butler Bros .60	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Byers pf 7	† 50	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
Byron Jack ¼e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Callahan Z-Lead	3	‡‡	‡‡	¾	
Calif Pack 1½	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½	† 10	54	54	54	
Calumet Hec .85g	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ½g	1	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	† 60	36	36	36	+1⅛
Canad Pacific	3	9⅛	9	9	
Caro C&O 5	† 30	100	100	100	
Carriers&Gen ½g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Case (JI) Co	7	36	35¾	35¾	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46½	46½	46½	
Celanese Corp 2	3	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 50	119½	119¼	119½	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	123½	123½	123½	— ½
Celotex Corp ½	5	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 70	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
Cent Ill Ltpf4½	†310	107	107	107	
Cent R R N J	5	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	+ ⅜
CentVioletaSug 1g	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Cerro de Pas 3⅛e	8	32½	32⅜	32½	
Certain-teed Prod	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†290	60½	59¼	60½	+ 1½
Champ Pap & F 1	3	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Checker Cab	1	30¼	30½	30½	+1¼
Ches & Ohio 3	5	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	13	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3¾g	7	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	17	17	17	— ½
Chi PT prpf2½	† 60	51	51	51	
Chi Mail Or .60g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	5	16½	16	16	— ½
Chrysler Corp 3	4	79⅞	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
City Invest	† 20	60	60	60	
City Stores	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41	41	41	— ¼
Clev G B pf 5	† 20	108	108	108	+1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	4	36	36	36	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	115	115	115	+1
Coca-Cola A 3	† 30	64½	64½	64½	—1
Colgate-P-P ½a	5	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼	† 10	108	108	108	+ ½
Col & South	†420	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
Col & South 1pf	†200	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Col & South 2pf	† 50	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
Col B'cast A 1.80a	4	27	27	27	— ½
Col B'cast B 1.80a	5	26½	26	26	— ¼
Colum G&E .10a	57	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	78½	78	78½	+ ⅞
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 10	73	73	73	+ ½
Colum Pict ½g	15	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Comi Credit 3	14	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	9	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Solv .60g	19	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Comw&South	28	‡‡	‡‡	⅝	
Com Ed 4.40	8	82⅛	82¼	82¼	— ¼
Conglom-Nairal	31	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 2e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Cons Copper .20g	5	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	62	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	4	1 3¾	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	17	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Cons Laund ½g	26	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	43	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 2¼	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	6	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
Consum Pr 4½	† 50	104½	104¼	104½	+ ¼
Container Co ¼e	5	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	5	8	8	8	
Cont Can 1	4	34½	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	7	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Corn Exch 2.40	†270	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	10	56	55⅞	56	
Corn Prod pf 7	†	10	178	178	+ 1
Coty Inc .30g	1	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Coty International	1	5¾	5¼	5¾	
Crane Co 1g	7	3	3	3	
Crane Co pf 5	†110	105½	104½	105½	+1
Cream of Wh 1½	2	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g	3	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ⅜g	14	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ⅞
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	47	47	47	
Crown Zeller ¼e	1	16	16	16	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 80	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	7	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	76	75½	75½	+2½
Cuba R R pf	†160	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Culinn-A Sug .40g	9	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	9	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	114	114	114	
Curtiss-Wright¼g	26	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼a	3	23¾	23½	23½	
Davison Chem 1g	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Decca Records 1a	3	23	22⅞	23	
Del & Hudson	23	22	21½	22	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	246	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Devoe & RayAla 1	† 70	33	32½	32¾	— ⅛
Diam Match ¾g	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Diam T Mot 1¼g	11	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sp h2.22	2	30	30	30	
Dixie Cup ½g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½	†	4	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Doehler D C 1⅞g	1	35	35	35	+ ½
Dome Mines hl.60	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	7	50½	49½	50½	+1
Dow Chem 3	1	122	122	122	— ¼
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108	108	108	
Dunhill Int	172	11⅞	10¼	11⅞	+1⅛
duPont de N4¼g	3	139¼	139	139¼	
Eagle P Ld .60g	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Eastern Air L	2	35¾	35	35¾	+ ⅝
EasternRMill 10g	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	162	162	162	+1
East Kodak pf6	† 10	176½	176½	176½	+1½
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
E'&Mus Ind .08e	1	3¾	3¼	3¾	
El Auto-Lite 2	15	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅜
Elec Boat 1¼g	21	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	1	4½	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	5½	4¾	84¾	—1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	18	89¾	88¾	89¾	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 5	† 10	104	104	104	+1
Engelhard Ind 5	211	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
Eng P S $5 pf5	†370	91	90¾	91	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½	†280	92	90½	92	+1½
Eng P S $6pf6	† 10	96	96	96	
Equit Off Bldg	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Erie RR pf A 5	7	51½	50⅞	51½	+ ⅛
EurekaVClean ⅜g	6	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Evans Products	8	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
FairbanksMorse1a	2	37	36½	37	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	54	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	4	13¼	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	† 80	101	101	101	
Fed MotTruck .40	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	3	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼	† 30	98½	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
Fid P F Im 1.60a	3	45¾	45½	45½	
Firestone T&R ⅜e	4	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	6	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote .30g	4	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStpf	† 10	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
FostWh6pf 1¼g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
FruehaufTrail1.40a	3	32	31⅞	32	
Fruehauf T pf5	† 20	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	
Gabriel Co .20g	19	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	1	3¼	3½	3¼	
Gamewell ⅓g	50	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2½g	3	46½	46	46	— ½
Gen Baking .15e	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	14	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
Gen Cable	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	†100	91¼	90¼	90¼	
Gen Cigar 1a	3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7g	† 20	144	144	144	—1¾
Gen Elec 1.40	29	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 30	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	34	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Mills5pf5	† 40	129	129	129	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	+ ¾
Gen Motors 2	23	53	52⅜	52¾	— ⅜
Gen Out Advert	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Pub Service	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	55	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract 1.20	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Gen Shoe ⅛e	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
Gen Steel pf 6g	† 50	87	87	87	+ ½
Gen Tel 1.60	1	23	23	23	
Gen Time Inst ¾g	1	20	20	20	
Gen T&R 1g	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
GilletteSafR .70g	18	9⅛	9	9	
Gimbel Bros .15e	16	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co .30e	2	19¾	19	19	— ½
Gobel Adolf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
Gobel Brew .20	10	3	3	3	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 10	89½	89½	89½	— ½
Goodrich B F 2g	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¾
Goodyear T&R ⅛e	9	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
GoodyearT&R pf 5	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½g	28	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+ ⅞
Graham-Paige Mot	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby ConM .45g	3	4	4	4	
Grant W T 1.40	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	9	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	7	26	26	26	
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 20	14	14	144	145½	+ ½
Green H L 2a	2	45½	45	45	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	7	21¾	21¼	21¼	
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
GrumAircEn 1½g	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 10	124	124	124	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	56	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	7	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
Hack WpfA1¾	† 60	35	35	35	
Hall W F Print 1a	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Hamil Watch .80	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
HannaMA55pf5	† 70	106½	106⅜	106½	
Harb-Walker 1	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Hat Cp Am A 1½g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†180	102¼	102	102¼	+ ½
Hercules Motor 1	3	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Hercules Pdr 2½g	2	78	77¾	78	— ½
Hercules P pf 6	† 8	129	129	129	
Hires C E 1.20a	4	21	21	21	
Homestake Min	16	44¾	43¾	44	+ ⅞
Houd Hersh A 2½	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Houd-Hersh B 1g	5	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	64	64	64	— ⅜
Howe Sound 3	5	33	32¼	33	
Hud Bay M&S h2	5	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Illinois Central	11	13½	13	13	
Ill Central pf	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Indpls P&L .30g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Indust Rayon 2	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 6	4	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
Inspirat Con Cop 1	3	10½	10½	10½	
Inland Steel 4½g	3	74	73½	73½	— ⅛
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Intercn Cp pf 6	† 10	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	1	161	161	161	+1
InterlakeIron .35g	42	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
Int Harvester 2a	2	73½	73	73	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7	† 20	168¼	168¼	168¼	+ ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2½	2½	2½	
Int Minerals&C 1g	4	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
Int Mining	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	14	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅛
Int Paper	19	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¾
Int Pap pf 5	3	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	8	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅛
IntRyCenAprf2½g	† 20	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Int Silver 3	1	60	60	60	+ ½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9¾	10½
American Hardware Co	37½	39½
American Manufacturing	33⅞	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8½
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33	38
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¼	47¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3½	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Nome Appliance	4¼	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	31¾	34½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31⅝	34
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	66½	69¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7½	8½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20½
Exolon Co	7½	8¾
Family Finance Inc	10¼	11¾
Family Finance pf A	23½	25⅝
ood air Stores Inc	43½	46¾
ruit of the Loom	31⅝	34
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17½
General Machinery	31¼	33⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	37	40
Graton & Knight	8½	10¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87½	91
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die 8 pf	84½	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24¾	25¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¾	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¾	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	30¼	33¼
International Mach Tool	9	9¾
Keith George F Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8½	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	28¼	32¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	108	110
Marathon Paper Mills	44¾	47¾
Merlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	42¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	103½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¾	47
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	84¾	89¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	21¾	24¼
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8½	8¾
Moshawana Mills	16	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	70¼	74¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	29⅜	31¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	34¼	37½
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¼
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	34¾	38¼
†Nonotuck Mills	30¾	..
Ohio Finance	8¾	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39½	43¼
Parker Appliance	11⅜	13¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	15	11946
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	44	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5s pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29⅞	5/32⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29⅞	..
†Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¾	..
Sanford Mills	35¾	38¾
Submarine Signal Co	26¼	28¾
Tampax Inc	4¾	5⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	15½	17
U S Envelope Company	59¼	63¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45	49
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	60½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	34¾	36¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	11
Warren Bros Class B	25⅛	30⅛
Warren Bros Class C	10	11¼
West Point Manufacturing	43½	46⅛
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	13⅝

‡Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52½	55
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	10¼	11¾
American Equitable (1)	17¼	19¾
American Insur Newark (1¼a)	14¼	15½
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54½
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	38¾	42¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	88
Boston (16a)	835	860
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	23¼
City of New York (½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1a)	40¾	42¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60¼	64¼
Fireman Fund (S F) (3)	81½	85½
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	13½	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26¼
General Reinsurance (2)	42¾	45¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	10
Great American Insurance (1)	27½	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	28½	37¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½g)	13	14
Insur Co North America (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Insur N Y (1.80)	40½	43¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	7¾	8¾
Mass Bond (3½)	66	69½
Merchants & Mfrs of NY (.40)	6¼	7½
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	45½	48½
National Fire (2)	54½	57½
National Liberty (.30a)	6½	7¾
National Union (3a)	181	191
New Amsterdam Cas (1½e)	25¾	27¾
New Brunswick (1¼g)	28½	31
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	48½
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14¾
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northern Insurance	47	50
Northern (2a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	104½	109½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	48½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83	88
Preferred Accident (.80)a	15	16½
Providence-Washingtn (1a)	34½	38¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (1½g)	37¾	53¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Rhode Island Insurance (1.50a)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	283	293
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	47¾	50½
Security (1.40)	35½	37½
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (16)	488	501
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	40½	42¼
United States Fire (2)	46½	48½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	28½	29¾

e—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.33	3.64
Amerex Holding	22.50	24.375
American Business Shares	3.74	3.68
Axe Houghton Fund	13.33	14.33
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.05	104.22
Boston Fund	16.54	17.78
Broad Street Investing	26.94	29.12
Bullock Fund	14.69	16.10
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.33	29.23
Chemical Fund	9.43	10.20
Christiana Securities Co	2290.00	2415.00
Commodity Corp	9.75	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.75	39.75
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.65	22.18
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	19.74	21.25
Equitable Invest Corp	28.50	31.06
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.25	35.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.84	19.32
Fund Investors Inc	17.94	19.32
Fund Investors Inc	21.30	23.34
General Capital	21.66	24.04
General Investors Trust	5.14	5.54
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.85	7.53
Railroad Shares	3.45	3.81
Steel Shares	4.17	4.60
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.20	21.70
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	24.50	....
B-2	20.07	....
B-3	20.40	....
B-4	10.40	....
K-1	17.50	K-2
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	60.70	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.40	....
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.06	10.82
Mutual Invest	10.49	11.47
Nation Wide Securities	1.97	2.16
New England Fund	12.09	13.09
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.00	23.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.72	14.95
Quarterly Income Shares	8.14	8.85
Railway & Light Sec	13.975	14.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	....
Ranson Invest Fund	2.26	2.56
Scudder Stevens & Clark	59.54	61.74
Spencer Trask Fund	13.68	14.57
State Street Invest	79.50	85.52
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.42	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.98	17.57

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod.acc mod	2.62	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.58	5.32
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	2.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1935	2.64	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1936	2.54	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1938	2.21	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.32	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.90	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	12.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.875	24.875

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if no theld 3 years.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.70d	Bird&Son Inc	12	12	12	12
8.75	Bos&Albany	104½	104½	104½	103¾
2.00	Bos Edison	34	33⅝	33⅝	34¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	71	71	71	70½
	Bos&Me pr pf	29½	28¾	29½	29
	B&M st B pf	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
.75d	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
..	E M SR 1st pf	98	97⅛	98	96¼
	Hath Bak B	75c	75c	75c	65c
.60	Loew's Boston	17	17	17	17½
	Maine Cent	5	4½	5	4⅝
	Maine Cent pf	30	29	29	30
1.00d	Narr Rac As	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
3.75d	NE Tel&Tel	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	107
..	North Butte	42c	36c	36c	40c
	Old Col RR	40c	20c	20c	35c
1.00d	Reece But H	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe Ma	72¾	72	72	72¼
	Utah M & T	23c	22c	22c	19c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

State Street Investment Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Street Investment Corp. reported its net worth at the end of 1943 was $46,865,526, equal to $78.59 on each of 596,319 shares outstanding, compared with $63.29 on each of 571,678 shares outstanding a year earlier.

Petroleum Corp. of America

NEW YORK (AP)—Petroleum Corp. of America, an investing company which holds stocks of a score of oil companies, reported its net assets at the end of 1943 were $17,411,361, equal to $9.40 a capital share, against $13,216,114 or $7.12 a share a year earlier.

Michigan City Terminal Sold

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Acquisition of Michigan City (Ind.) Terminal, Inc., by Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad (Ind.) for $130,838 has been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

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Mixed Trend In Corporate Income Shown

NEW YORK—Freeport Sulphur Company's net income for the year 1943 amounted to $2,483,463 after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, special reserves and reserves for taxes, or $3.10 a share on the 800,000 shares of common stock, according to a preliminary report made public by Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president.

These earnings compare with $2,436,655, or $3.05 a share, for 1942.

The Atlantic Refining Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for 1943 of $10,688,000, equal to $3.79 a share, compared with $6,800,000, or $2.33, in 1942. The company said that the profit reported for both years is subject to renegotiation.

Walter E. Heller & Co., instalment finance concern with offices at Chicago and New York, reports 1943 net profit of $472,588, equal to $1.44 a common share, compared with $518,888, or $1.62 a share, in 1942.

A. M. Castle & Co., distributors of steel products with offices and warehouses in Chicago, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and Seattle, reports 1943 net profit of $602,191, equal to $2.81 a capital share, against $567,837, or $2.32 a share, in 1942.

Vogt Mfg. Co. reports 1943 net profit of $191,582, equal to 95 cents a capital share, against $281,212, or $1.25 a share, in 1942. The company produces textile goods for the automobile trade at plants in Rochester and Detroit.

The Carrier Corp., manufacturer of refrigerating and heating equipment, reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $701,309 equal to $1.73 a common share, compared with 1942 net profit of $618,083 or $1.52. The company reported that its backlog of unfilled orders amounting to $23,278,766 as of Oct. 31, is "practically 100 per cent war business."

Julius Kayser & Co. report net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 of $483,379 equal to $1.20 a common share, comoared with $521,607 or $1.38 for the 1942 period.

Businessmen Form Council to Promote Chinese Industries

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of businessmen announced today the formation of the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry.

"Our aim," the announcement said, "is to help China expand her industries and develop her resources on a basis that will be of greatest benefit to her" and indirectly to all the people of the United States.

Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corp., was named board chairman of the council and Col. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was made president.

Included among officers of the organization were Charles R. Hook, president of American Rolling Mills Co.; Walter S. Mack, Jr., president of Pepsi-Cola Co., vice-presidents, and James G. Blaine, president of Marine Midland Trust Co., treasurer.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 19

Interest Income

Interest received from notes, bonds, bank deposits, and other sources is taxable, with certain exceptions, and must be reported as income on your tax return.

Wholly tax-exempt interest includes interest on (a) obligations of a State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, or United States possessions; (b) obligations issued prior to March 1, 1941, under the Federal Farm Loan Act, or amendments to the Act; (c) obligations of the United States issued on or before Sept. 1, 1917; and (d) Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued prior to March 1, 1941.

Certain other interest is partially tax exempt. Interest on United States savings bonds and Treasury bonds issued prior to March 1, 1941, is of this class.

Interest on obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, by the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States, is subject to normal tax, surtax, and victory tax. However, in the case of obligations issued at a discount, for example, war savings bonds, where income is reported on the cash basis, the interest may be reported each year as accrued (shown in a table on the bonds as the increase in the redemption value) or it may be deferred until the bonds are cashed or come due, when it may all be included as income in that year. (Once a taxpayer has elected to accrue the discount, he cannot change to the other method, without the permission of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.)

On certain bonds with a "tax free covenant" the corporation issuing the bonds pays part of the income tax on such bond interest (2 per cent of the total interest earned by the bond). A person receiving interest on such bonds is entitled to a credit of the amount of income tax paid by the corporation in computing his tax due. The amount of such credit for tax paid at the source is entered in item 15, page 4, of the return Form 1040.

Interest on coupon bonds is considered received when the coupon becomes due and payable, irrespective of when the taxpayer cashes or presents the coupon for payment (unless, of course, the issuer of the bonds is in default and on funds are available to meet the interest). Interest on savings and deposit accounts is considered as received when it has been credited to the account of the taxpayer, subject to his withdrawal, irrespective of whether he withdraws it or not. Other interest is considered as received when paid or made available to the holder of the obligation.

Anti-Trust Cartel Furore Seen Bogus; Jokers Are Pointed Out

With the Government's latest court action against the du Pont Company, the debate over cartels has broken out afresh. Opinions on their place in the postwar world vary widely and violently. Some consider cartels bad because they are big. Others say international trade is necessarily big, and that cartels are the only logical alternative to government operation. Still others frankly prefer to have the government take control. Mr. Fleming herewith presents a Wall Street slant on the issue.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Latest Anti-Trust Division attack on the du Pont de Nemours Company indicates that there is life and power still in the bureaucratic tom-tom so stridently sounded a few years ago by Thurman Arnold and still apparently operating, though Mr. Arnold last year left the hustings for a federal judgeship. Latest attack on the big chemical company is the "steenth" indictment against it by Anti-Trust in recent years, and it may easily turn out to have some legal success, but it has the earmarks of the Anti-Trust's usual trial-by-newspaper.

The charge is "cartel," and follows the prolonged build-up which the Anti-Trust people have been giving the word "cartel" in the last year, as the epitome of economic sin. Mr. Arnold started working on this word a year or two ago, and a definite demonology has now been constructed and popularized around it. It has now been dressed up as the cause of virtually every economic ill, including depressions and technological unemployment, and in learned-sounding essays and speeches Mr. Thurman Arnold has even attributed the rise of Adolph Hitler to the cartel.

Plugging recently into the voltage of public opinion thus built up, Mr. Wendell Berge stated, in announcing the coming show to Washington newspaper men, that "the cartel system, which has plagued us with shortages of critical materials, lack of know-how and industrial skills during the war, and unemployment and idle plants during peace, must not be tolerated in this country."

Practically the only thing the cartel has not been blamed for so far is bad weather and the New Deal, the latter perhaps because the song of the vicious cartel has also been sung by Henry Wallace, the Frank Sinatra of the current political show-business.

Giving Dog a Bad Name

In point of fact, though a "cartel" has been defined as "something that Thurman Arnold is against," the word originally had a specific meaning before the political shamans appropriated it. It meant a combination of producers to divide up a market and control production and prices, and had very little difference if any from a "trust" in the American economic sense, or a "combination in restraint of trade."

It sounded more impressive, however, just as a French word always sounds more impressive than its English equivalent. Since it was less known it gave more play to the imaginative writers of Washington economic whodunits, just as an English castle gives more play to the imagination of a Chicago writer of murder mysteries than something in the neighborhood of the Potter Palmer house.

The curious fact of importance about cartels, however, is that they have not been regarded, except in the fairy tales of the Anti-Trust Division, as something of unmitigated economic evil, but, in fact, quite the contrary. Some people have argued that cartels make for international amity by dividing up markets and thus nipping economic jealousies in the bud.

The League of Nations made numerous studies of the operations of cartels up to 1931, and on the basis of hundreds of pages of evidence concluded that they were a rather admirable economic device, and that when they went in for holding prices up uneconomically, the effort generally flopped.

Many European governments gave the cartels semi-legal status, and they became pretty much the trend in recent years. In fact an article in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review, by J. Anton de Haas, professor of international law at the Harvard Business School, under the title "Economic Peace Through Private Agreements" points out many advantages in the cartel system, saying that "The United States is virtually the only country in the world where combinations between business enterprises are considered per se evil and therefor contrary to law." He argues that "the present is no time to condemn categorically a type of commercial organization which has been steadily gaining in favor in other countries."

However, it doesn't appear that du Pont and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., were tied up in a cartel agreement anyway in any sense of that word except that a cartel is something Anti-Trust is against. Their sin was to pool their patents and know-how for more effective operation in Canada and South America. They set up jointly owned chemical manufacturing companies in Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, to which all the technical and commercial knowledge of each was available.

Jokers in Anti-Trust Charges

This sounds like the means by which American industry during the 1920's and 1930's gained access to the patents and know-how of German organizations and thus greatly benefitted the American war program, contrary to the economic fairytales promulgated by Anti-Trust about how "holding hands with Hitler" caused American firms to be geared into the meshes of "Germany's Master Plan."

There are three jokers in the Anti-Trust charges. First, on the economic score, this kind of arrangement benefitted the United States. Second, on the legal score, patent pools have heretofore not been ipso facto illegal, even in the United States. Third, this was the only method by which American firms could get access to foreign technical "know-how" and to foreign-owned U. S. patents.

Even, however, if patents were not involved and du Pont was merely involved in an old-fashioned cartel or international restraint of trade, the legality of Anti-Trust's charges is questionable. More than 30 years ago the Supreme Court, in the so-called "banana case," ruled that the Sherman Act was not an export product. A banana company claimed that United Fruit was squeezing it out of one of the smaller Central American countries. The Court ruled that the Sherman Act did not apply abroad —and it has not yet upset the ruling.

Anti-Trust holds two aces up its sleeve to meet this fact. One is that the present Supreme Court, regardless of its Black-versus-Frankfurter differences, often rips up precedents, so that Anti-Trust can get a company convicted of a crime which was not a crime when committed, merely by Supreme Court retroactive reinterpretation of the law. The other is that in the court of public opinion to which it appears Anti-Trust chiefly appeals, a charge is nearly as good as a conviction and a victim is guilty unless proved innocent. And it is quite possible, despite the preposterous nature of Anti-Trust's charges in many cases, that it might get a conviction, in the courts, by the modern process of judicial legislation.

Exporting the Sherman Act

One catch remains. There is a trend in Washington to try to export Washington bureaucratic controls, and this is a part of it. Anti-Trust would like to export the Sherman Act as interpreted by Anti-Trust. But no other country has it and it won't export. It is difficult or impossible in most foreign countries for American firms to do business without either formally joining a cartel or its equivalent, or playing along with it. The smart lawyers in Anti-Trust must certainly be aware of this. Their action therefore has the appearance of trying to force a consent decree, inelegantly labelled by Wall Street as blackmail.

A bill is now before Congress which would cut through the difficulty, but it is apparently not of interest to Anti-Trust. It is the O'Mahoney-Voorhis bill. It calls for the registration of all foreign contracts. Most of them have been registered or made known to Washington authorities anyway, and the hypocritical horror of Anti-Trust lawyers is only a show, since the deals of which they complain to the Court have been on the records anyway for these many years.

The question of postwar cartel organization of American export business is very moot—particularly in such things as airline operation and oil field exploitation. Curiously enough, while American opinion has been somewhat coyly toying with the idea of American business co-operation to meet postwar foreign competition, British opinion seems to have been moving the other way, toward opposition to the "chosen instrument" idea of one single pool of enterprise in each field of overseas competition.

Whichever way it works out, however, it appears that a sensible outcome will be achieved in spite of and not due to the headline-seeking efforts of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, which is busily and in the Arnold tradition brilliantly confusing the issues. Anti-Trust was pried loose two years ago from tying up American industry with Federal court troubles while it was busy making war supplies. The "holding hands with Hitler" uproar has died down. Anti-Trust is threatened with unemployment for its brilliant lawyers. This seems the common sense explanation of the current "cartel" issue.

Ontario's '43 Gold Output Is Lowest in Eight Years

TORONTO (AP) — Bullion production of Ontario gold mines in 1943 at $79,459,940 was the lowest since 1935, the Ontario Department of Mines reported. Highest output was recorded in 1940 at $122,618,046. The 1943 production was down 23 per cent in value from that of 1942.

During the year nine gold mines ceased production and the daily average gold output dropped steadily from 6,342 ounces in January to 4,947 ounces in December.

Designers Institute Elects

CHICAGO (AP)—Alfons Bach, New York City, has been re-elected president of the American Designers Institute, the American Furniture Mart announced, Harper Richards, Chicago, and Kem Weber, Los Angeles, Calif., were elected vice-presidents; George Kosnak, New York City, secretary, and Marie Kirkpatrick, Grand Rapids, Mich., treasurer.

Senators Say Lumber Ceiling Price Too Low

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) disclosed to a Truman Subcommittee of the Senate and New England and New York lumbermen yesterday that it was increasing ceiling prices 6 per cent on northeastern hardwood, but the Senators and operators promptly insisted that it be regarded only as an "interim" boost and demanded at least 15 per cent.

A. C. Neal, economic specialist, and H. B. Krausz, price specialist, of the OPA lumber section, said the 6 per cent increase would be effective within the next two days, as soon as the formal announcements could be prepared.

Say Increase Inadequate

Senators Brewster (R) of Maine and Mead (D) of New York, as a Subcommittee of the Truman National Defense Committee, said the increase was inadequate on the basis of testimony of government experts and the industry, and asked the OPA officials to furnish to the committee data on which the price hike was formulated.

E. R. Plunkett, of Plunkett, Webster Lumber Company, New Rochelle, N. Y., described as one of the largest operators in the Northeast, said his firm was operating at a 22 per cent loss.

Senator Brewster said the Truman Committee would "go to the bottom of this whole situation" to determine why the Government agency had failed to divulge the findings of cost accountants who surveyed the northeastern mills. The study was undertaken at the request of the Truman Committee after hearings brought reports from several hundred operators producing war materials at a loss or on small margins. Many have closed down their mills, Mr. Brewster said.

Messrs. Neal and Krausz told the closed conference today some operators were showing a profit

Variations in Ceiling Prices

Senator Mead pointed out that while Government experts had shown a similarity of conditions in the Northeast and Lakes sections, operators in the latter area had been given a 15 per cent increase.

Appalachian operators received an increase of 8.9 per cent and Southern hardwood prices were boosted 14 per cent, Senator Brewster said.

The two Senators recommended that the industry accept the 6 per cent increase as an interim price only, and in the interest of maintaining war production. Their product goes into gun stocks, vital packing cases and numerous parts for munitions, they pointed out.

A meeting of the industry's advisory committee and OPA was scheduled for Feb. 10, for further consideration of the increase.

Others attending the meeting were Senators Bridges and Tobey, New Hampshire Republicans, and Representative Hale (R-Me.); Matthew Conley, Truman Committee, specialist; C. B. Elliott of Elliott Hardwood Company, Potsdam, N. Y.; E. L. Broderick, executive secretary of Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, New York, N. Y.; Owen Johnston, Manchester, N. H.; and Sherman Adams, New Hampshire industrialist and member of the State Legislature.

Industry Is Assured Voice in Any Major Reconversion Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has issued a policy statement which in effect assured industry of a voice in the formation of any major program for reconversion to peacetime tasks.

No limitation or conservation order which would cause "a change in the rate of operation of an industry" may be issued or amended, WPB's statement said, without prior consultation with the advisory committee representing the industry or industries affected.

WPB officials with the rank of vice chairman are authorized to waive consultation with the industry committee, but only if the order is of "an unusually confidential character" or if the need for speed makes such a waiver expedient.

Banking Institute Streamlines Program

MEMPHIS (AP)—The American Institute of Banking has laid plans to streamline its educational program to meet wartime conditions.

David L. Colby of St. Louis, president of the educational section of the American Bankers Association, said the A. I. B. executive committee decided to revise many text books and courses "to bring them up to date."

Mr. Colby asserted that the changes were made necessary by changes in banking procedure and legislation concerning banking. He said there would be an overall revision of all material to be introduced in the next three to five years.

The A. I. B. executive said that the committee decided also to curtail courses sharply to meet the heavy turnover of banking personnel. He said lecture series were being cut from 30 and 40 lectures to 10 and 20 lectures.

Turpentine Farmers to Meet

VALDOSTA, Ga. (AP)—Directors of the American Turpentine Farmers Association co-operative will meet here Feb. 3 with representatives of the Timber Production War Project to plan for stimulated output in the coming naval stores season. President Harley Langdale, who called the meeting, said the TPWP had agreed to the turpentine association's request for assistance in the naval stores industry.

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ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOM and board. Lynn

Bruins Face Hot Black Hawk Outfit

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins will have several irons in the fire at Boston Garden tonight and are hoping they won't get burned trying to pull them out. Their opponents, Chicago Black Hawks, however, will be vigorously fanning the flames.

First the Bruins want to get back into fourth place. They now repose in fifth place in the National Hockey League standing, and frankly they do not like it. Secondly, they want to end their personal losing streak of six straight games, longest stretch by any Bruins outfit in 19 years. And third they would like to bring to an end the Hawks personal victory run of four straight contests.

Large Order

All of these items add up to a large order for the Bruins, who as usual will enter the game with a patched line-up. This time there will be five members of the Boston Olympics on the pros' pay roll, beginning with Goalie Maurice Courteau and working out to Forwards Al Palazzari, Russ Kopak, Alan Rittinger, and Clarence Schmidt. The last-named was promoted to the Bruins after Manager Art Ross learned of Tommy Brennan's attack on Referee Bill Cleary last Sunday and subsequent Eastern League suspension for 15 days. Defenseman Guy Labrie has been returned to the Olympics, Ross declaring that although Labrie has played well he preferred to go along with three defensemen—Clapper, Crawford, and Egan—and three full forward lines.

Once again Bill Cowley and Busher Jackson will be absent from the line-up, with Art Jackson taking Cowley's place between Herb Cain and Buzz Boll. Clarence Schmidt—no relation to either the great Milt Schmidt or to the Bruins' Johnny Schmidt of a year ago—moves onto right wing with Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine.

Chicago comes to town in possession of four straight wins, a high it achieved once before but never exceeded this season. In fact no Chicago team has won more than four in a row since the 1930-31 outfit ran up six in a row for the club record. Moreover, Hawks are stronger now than they have been all season due to the acquistion of Mike Karakas in goal in place of the inexperienced Hec Highton, and the addition of Art Wiebe to the defense in place of the incapable Jack Dyte.

A Standoff

In six games between the two clubs this season the results are a standoff, the Bruins winning here by scores of 6-5, 4-3, and 6-4, and the Hawks winning in Chicago by margins of 6-4, 7-3, and 5-4.

The visitors today boast hockey's highest scoring forward line in Doug Bentley, Clint Smith, and Bill Moshienko, who together have scored 61 goals or one more than half of the team's total. Their individual records follow: Bentley, 23-27—50; Moshienko, 23-26—49; and Smith, 15-32—47. Bentley currently shares a tie with Cooney Weiland for the league's individual scoring record at 73 points, a record that may fall before the season is over.

* * *

Briefs: Tonight's game starts at 8:20 . . . Bruins patrons will see the new $20,000 timing clock in operation for the first time . . . It made its bow in the Olympics' game of last week end . . . The 'Pics tonight start a string of four games in the next six days . . . After Brooklyn this evening they go to Phillie tomorrow, then come home to meet New York Rovers at the Arena Friday and Brooklyn at the Garden Sunday afternoon . . . Losing Clarence Schmidt and being unable to use Brennan, Coach Hago Harrington will really be shorthanded on the road.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	23	3	6	52	145	70
Toronto	16	16	3	35	152	132
Detroit	15	12	5	35	130	114
Chicago	15	16	1	31	121	131
Boston	13	16	4	30	150	169
New York	6	25	1	13	110	192

Notes From Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Baseball's biggest postwar problem, according to National League Prexy Ford Frick, may be "making up for our mistakes now." . . . Frick didn't elaborate on the "mistakes" but he had been talking about schedule difficulties caused by extra night games, synthetic double-headers, etc., so you can get an idea. . . . Capt. Hank Greenberg, now a student at the Army's School for Special Services at Washington and Lee University, says: "I've been in the Army three years now and I don't know anything about baseball." . . . He'd still have a hard time convincing the Briggs Stadium bleacherites. . . . Sid Luckman is running sixth in New York's War Bond sports popularity poll because 7,200 votes for him were tossed out. The $130,000 worth of bonds weren't series E. . . . The first five are Lou Gehrig, Ward Cuff, Babe Ruth, Don Budge, and Mel Ott.

* * *

Six Army Air Fields in South Georgia, East Alabama, and North Florida are anxious to organize athletic leagues in all major sports if they can get the 20-mile travel rule relaxed. Bainbridge, Moody, Spence, Napier, Thomasville, and Marianna Fields competed in a baseball league last summer and found the teams could make the jumps of 50 miles or so without losing any time from work . . . Lieut. (jg) Joe Burk, the sculling champion, who is operating a PT boat in the South Pacific, wants to become a tennis player when he returns. He sold his shells and built a couple of courts before he joined the Navy.

* * *

Wonder if any one-coach high school can beat this? . . . In 21 years that Wallace Bailey (West Point, 1921) has been coaching at Russellville, Ark., High School, his teams have compiled this record: football—won 150, lost 49, tied 15; track—won 81, lost 24; basketball—won 292, lost 101; golf—won 15, lost 5. . . . The school, with 250 students, meets such teams as Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs every year. . . . P. S.: Bailey also is Senior High School principal.

* * *

Red Ormsby, the retired American League umpire, also has retired as a member of Chicago's County Highway Police Force. When a retrenchment order reduced him from sergeant to patrolman, Red thought of his 12 kids and went looking for a more lucrative job . . . Leo Diegel's idea of having golf raise the money to build golf courses at veterans' hospitals, seems to be going over. One is being built at Valley Forge, Pa.—Diegel ran an exhibition at the Torresdale Club to provide $10,000 for that—and the second will be built near Cleveland.

Helene Rains Is At Brooks Field

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 1 (AP)—Corp. Helene Rains, who holds the world's swimming record in the 300-yard individual medley, has been assigned to the Brooks Field photographic section here, having completed the special AAF photography course at Lowry Field, Denver.

The Air Wac, who withdrew from New York University to enter the Army Air Forces, established the 300-yard medley record of 3 minutes 59.1 seconds in 1942, when she also won the 220-yard national senior breaststroke event. She won her first national swimming title in 1937 at the age of 15.

Miss Tucker Wins

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—Miss Phebe Tucker of the New York Skating Club is the woman's senior eastern sectional figure skating champion.

She took the title Saturday night in annual competitions here. Second place went to Miss Hildegarde Balmain, a teammate. Miss Dorothy Glagier of Boston was third.

Ollie Hunter Favored

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Ensign Ollie Hunter, who made his New York indoor track debut a year ago in the same event, is favored to win the two-mile race Saturday night in the annual Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden. Hunter, who starred at Notre Dame, has won his first two indoor starts this winter in decisive fashion.

Coast Meet May 27

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Southern California invitational track and field meet, to which the country's leading cindermen will be invited, will be held here May 27, sponsoring committee spokesmen announced yesterday.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Ross's Kind of Player

If you were to catch a glimpse of Manager Art Ross's secret rating of his Bruins hockey players this season, you would find the name of Buzz Boll not far from the top. That is not because the Buzzer is setting the National Hockey League on fire, but it is because the guy never quits.

Boll is Art's type of hockey player. Ross was fairly certain of that when he brought the Saskatchewan wheat farmer and mink raiser to Boston from Americans. After watching him in operation here, especially this season, he is sure of it.

There is many a hockey player who wouldn't even be on skates if he had Buzz's handicap. Boll still has a broken knee-cap which he got just about a year ago in Toronto. It kept him out the rest of last season, but he has refused to let it sideline him this winter.

A Bit Handicapped

As a result Buzz doesn't break away as he used to, nor does he pivot sharply or get himself properly set for a shot. Despite this, however, all he has done is score 29 points in 24 games, twice save the Bruins from a shutout because he refused to give up in the closing seconds of the game, earn a point in four of the Bruins' last five goals, and once score four goals in one game.

More than that Ross knows he can count of Frank Thorman in a pinch. One pinch came last Wednesday when Dit Clapper was hurt and could not play in the exhibition game with Hershey. Ross moved Buzz back to defense and the Bruins won 2-1. In that game, incidentally, Goalie Bert Gardiner was hurt and almost had to be removed from the game. Who was going to be placed in the net? Sure, Boll.

Four Out of Five

The Buzzer's two shutout-saving tallies came when Canadiens were last here and last Saturday when Bruins were in Detroit. He scored with 69 seconds left in the game here, and with 81 seconds left in the Motor City. In between these games Detroit was here and Buzz assisted in two goals, and in these three games the Bruins scored just five times.

Boll is a left-handed shot playing right wing, a switchover he doesn't mind because he has been doing it for so long. In fact, one night when Ross put him at left wing he forgot for a moment when he started to backcheck and nearly knocked down Stoney Jackson as he automatically crossed over to right wing.

Buzz Boll

Boll last season had the best record for his 11 years in the major league. Working with Bill Cowley he had 25 goals and 27 assists for 52 points even though he missed the last eight games of the campaign. This season, injured leg and all, he is having his second best season, for previous to last winter his best mark was 28 points, which he hit in 1935-36 when he was with Toronto.

Interesting Moments

If this is Buzz's last season, as he seems to think it is, he has lots of interesting moments to look back to in hockey. Such as scoring Boston's 100th goal this winter; or his four goals against Rangers last November; or the two goals he scored in that memorable Stanley Cup series between Boston and Toronto in 1935-36. That was a total-goal two-game series and Bruins led 4-0 in the second game. Toronto won the series 8-6 to the Bruins' great chagrin. And there could be many other moments to relate if space would permit.

Altogether Buzz has scored 126 goals, exclusive of playoffs, and he would like to make it 150 before he retires. "But that would mean playing another year—I couldn't get there this season," he says. If there is hockey next year, he may be back at that. He doesn't like to quit.

Carpenter Says Football Can Help Baseball Parks

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Pro football is a "good business" and a possible solution for a baseball magnate's high overhead during the off season, claims Bob Carpenter, president of the National League Phillies.

The whole situation sounds slightly complicated, but Carpenter explained that football played in the off baseball season can be a means of "self preservation for owners of million-dollar sports plants who have a terrific overhead and nothing coming in" when the baseball season closes.

Ricky Wise

"I've given this plenty of thought ever since Branch Rickey, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, came out with the warning that unless baseball wakes up pro football will take the play away from us," young Bob asserted.

"If Mr. Rickey knows what he's talking about—and I have an idea he does—there is no reason why major league clubowners can't go into the football business," Carpenter told a Philadelphia Record sports writer. "They have the parks, the equipment, concessions and other facilities. In fact, everything but the franchises."

The Phillies' president was quick to point out, however, that "I don't want to start a war or antagonize pro football, but I believe the magnates should attempt to buy the National Football League franchises in their respective cities, if they are for sale."

Wants Rival

"The National Football League, apparently, wants a rival circuit and if the franchises cannot be obtained in the older league, maybe we can help them by starting another major football loop.

"I know if I owned a big league park I would want to acquire a pro football franchise after the war," he remarked enthusiastically.

Connie Mack, owner of Shibe Park where the Phillies do their ball playing under a rental arrangement, said he didn't care to comment on Carpenter's proposal. His son, Roy Mack, vice-president of the Athletics, said, "We're not interested right now."

Young Carpenter said he "might" discuss the subject at the National League schedule meeting in New York Monday.

Majors Plan To Help Men Coming Back

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The recent discussions of baseball's farm system—for and against—many have led to the belief that when baseball's postwar planning committee meets Saturday the minor league setup will be the principal problem.

That idea, according to Ford C. Frick, National League President and a member of the committee, is all wrong. Frick doesn't believe there will be much talk about farms at the outset because there are more immediate problems to settle.

The most pressing matter still is how the ball players who return from the services when the war ends can be absorbed. That, he says, "affects the fairly immediately future. If the war should end, say, in the middle of next summer, we would have to have the machinery ready to take care of these men.

"We don't know where we could use them or when; whether a fellow who has been in the Army a couple of years still can play major league baseball or how long it will take him to get into shape. Our problem is to provide enough flexibility to cover all contingencies."

The National League President also pointed out the legal requirement that a baseball club, just like any other business, must re-employ a returning soldier in approximately the same position that he held before the war within 40 days after he applies for reinstatement. Under present conditions, with major league clubs restricted to 25 active players and a reserve list of 40, the only solution would be to release enough men to make room for those who returned.

"We also have the attitude of the public to consider," Frick added "We can't throw these men into the minors until they've had a chance to get in shape and show what they can do."

In support of his belief that the farm problem won't be thrashed out soon, Frick pointed out that the committee has no powers to act, but its recommendations must go to the leagues for action. That is where the presence of Commissioner K. M. Landis will be important.

Landis can't decide what suggestions will be accepted, but if any foolish ideas are brought up he can save time by saying, "There's no need to discuss that, because that isn't what will be done." In baseball the Landis "no" is final.

Tom Burlington Stays on Top In American League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—Three goals and an assist kept Thomas Burlington of Cleveland on top of the American Hockey League scoring list today with a total of 52 points.

His teammate, Lou Trudel, rolled up four points during the past week for a total of 50 and stayed in second place, and Gaston Gauthier of Hershey, picking up six points, squeezed into third place, ousting Wally Kilrea, a teammate, now in the Army.

Kilrea fell away to the sixth spot.

In the penalty department, Gordon Sheritt of Indianapolis nosed out Vic Lynn for the limelight with 59 minutes in the box and a total of four majors. Lynn had the same number of minutes but only two majors.

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	22	30	52
Trudel, Cleveland	19	31	50
Gauthier, Hershey	27	21	48
Cunningham, Cleveland	18	29	47
Thomson, Indianapolis	14	33	47
Kilrea, Hershey	15	30	45
Bartholome, Cleveland	15	26	41
Hunt, Buffalo	15	24	39
Hergert, Hershey	13	22	35
Smith, Indianapolis	15	19	34

Diamond Congress To Honor Clarke

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—The National Baseball Congress will award a plaque to Fred C. Clarke, former Pittsburgh Pirates manager, for his contribution in stimulating interest in sandlot baseball.

Ray Dumont, Congress president, lauded Clarke, Pirates manager from 1900-1915, for his services to the Congress in the past 10 years on the advisory board, and said, "It has been such men as Clarke and other baseball greats who have played an important part in keeping baseball alive."

Heavy Entry List

NEW YORK (AP)—Athletes from 18 states, representing 28 colleges and 25 service camps, will compete in the 24-event Millrose track games at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 31

East
Cincinnati 71, Wright Field 32.
Floyd Bennett Field 40, Bendix Avia. 22.
Muhlenberg (Pa.) 76, West Virginia 45.
Toledo (Ohio) Univ. 61, Marshall 56.
Allegheny (Pa.) 51, Meadville (N. Y.) 27.
Rio Grande (Ohio) 37, Salem (W.Va.) 35.
Geneva 50, Camp Reynolds 49.
Camp Grant 70, Loras 34.

Midwest
E. Ambrose (Iowa) 65, Simpson 43.
Indiana State Tea. 49, Central Normal (Ind.) 35.
Fort Sheridan (Ill) 57, Fort Custer 38.
Olathe (Kan.) Naval Air 40, Maryville (Mo.) Tea. 23.

Southwest
San Antonio Aviation Cadets 53, Texas A. & M. 30.
Oklahoma Aggies 34, Kansas Tea. 22.

South
Kentucky 76, Fort Knox ARTC 48.
Norfolk Naval Training 46, Fort Belvoir (Va.) 25.
Richmond Va.) Army Air 70, Langley Field 36.

West
Camp Hale 32, Denver 43.
Provo (Utah) Steelers 58, Camp Kearns 55.
Salt Lake City Ekers 60, Fort Douglas (Utah) 29.
Fort Warren (Wyo.) 61, Utah 59.
Phillips Sixty-Six 60, Denver Victory League All-Stars 39.
Salt Lake Sheriffs 84, Bushnell Army Hospital 54.

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(Continued from previous page)

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Crossword Quiz Answers

S	N	A	L	L	O	W
	A		E	O	S	
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ENGLAND

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Have Lunch at
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Speirs & Gledsdale, Ltd.
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Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
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Liverpool, 15
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Almstiengo
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
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Knitwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery.
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for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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Exclusive Fashions
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ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
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Ribbons, Carbons, Duplicators, Stationery

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MISS UNA RASHLEIGH
Public Reading and Speaking
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For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions, Furniture Fabrics
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SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE, Ltd.
Household and Fancy Linens of every kind.
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Quality Fruit and Vegetables

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FREDA WARD
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Middleton
A Choice Selection of
Hosiery, Wools, and Embroidery Materials, also Fancy Goods

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders Promptly Attended To

A. STOTT
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Knitting Wools and Fancy Goods

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MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
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TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
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for
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127-130, Lord Street, Southport Ph. 55479
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
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Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

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6 and 8, Wright Street
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The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT
(Continued)

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LORD STREET

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Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
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Chatterions DRAPERY & COSTUMES
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport
STO. 2650

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HAGENBACHS
Are at Your Service
for
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Bull Ring Belle Vue
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"MAYBELLE'S"

Complete Curtain Service
Loose Covers
Made Up and Fitted
All Classes of Curtains Made Up and Fitted
FREE OF CHARGE
14, Little Westgate

ANTIQUES
Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2829 Established 1773

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
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Renowned Since 1841
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IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
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SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

Established 1776
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
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RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 73028

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair.
All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked
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For Beautiful Work
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DEVONSHIRE LAUNDRY LTD.
Ravenhill Avenue
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Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

Get It at
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Ave. and North St., Belfast
THE BELFAST DRAPERS
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HOUSE FURNISHERS

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, High Street
Established a Century

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
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Northern Ireland

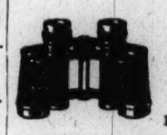
BELFAST
(Continued)

STORMONTH'S STORES LTD.
43-45, Ann Street
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits
The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products.
Price lists upon application.
Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District
Phone 22241—2 lines.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Decorators
MIDDLETON & SON
SHOWROOM
22A, Dublin Street



Second Hand Official Instruments Wanted
G. Hutchison and Sons
18, Forrest Road

GLASGOW

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
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In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
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Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

THE MISSES MARTIN
Ladies' Hairdressers
Macdonald Permanent Waving Beauty Culture, etc.
15, Baliol St., C. 3 Tel. Douglas 3602

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agents and Merchants
Stobcross Mineral Station Glasgow, C. 1
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT 3728

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
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64 BATH ST. GLASGOW

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
113-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3
Office: 13 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol etc Garaging

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the best in
LADIES' TAILORING
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

HELENSBURGH

THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
18, WEST PRINCES STREET
HELENSBURGH Telephone 204
Typewriting and Copying of Church and Committee Reports, etc.
All work strictly confidential.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by W. R. Loring

"Pop, last year I earned two hundred dollars—am I still a 'dependent'?"

A Verse for Today . . .

I arose up from my heaviness; and . . . I fell upon my knees, and spread out my hands unto the LORD *my God.*
—EZRA 9:5

Different Approach

Lakehood, Ohio

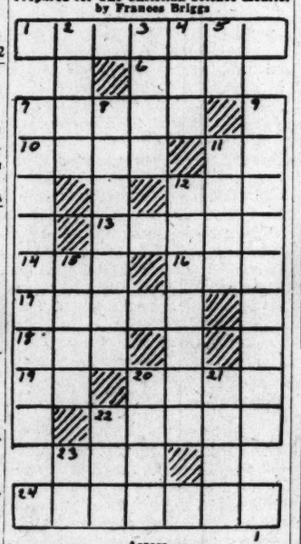
There were several hundred people at a certain Y. W. C. A. meeting and many of them were newcomers. The chairman wanted them to mingle and become acquainted with one another, so with business matters disposed of, she made an announcement. "Due to conditions with which we are all familiar the usual refreshments will today not be served, but since sociability is not rationed, we invite you all to stay and have some of that by means of a little tea."

Young girls went up and down the aisles with platters on which were small squares of variously tinted paper. Each person took one and found it to be marked with the letter "T." Chuckles were heard on all sides. Then, from the platform, "Now will you please look for the hostess on whose shoulder is pinned a large "T" the same color as the one in your hand. She will tell you about our next meeting."

Everyone rose. There were greetings and introductions. There was satisfying proof that "sociability is not rationed."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What bird has long wings and forked tail?
6—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
7—What is name of forest which is scene of a part of "As You Like It"?
10—Horn of an anvil is called what?
11—"Westward ——" is a novel by Charles Kingsley.
12—Encountered.
13—Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson" is what?
14—What might be viewed through a helioscope?
16—Adult male.
17—Who is Lily Shane's sister in Bromfield's novel?
18—What is a large vessel, cistern, tub, or barrel?
19—Suffix.
20—What printer's direction means "let it stand"?
22—The leopard flower is so called from its what?
23—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "t"?
24—Giorgio Giorgione was noted as what?

Down
2—A commodity is what?
3—St. David is supposed to have ordered his soldiers to wear what in battle to distinguish them from their enemies?
4—What is a diminutive of Alonso?
5—Bone.
7—What substances are used in grinding and polishing?
8—Who was the attendant fool of King Arthur?
9—Students of plants are called what?
11—Who was wife of Zeus?
12—A reminding object is what?
15—What mountain range is one of principal sources of platinum?
20—What is past tense of "spin"?
21—What is a suffix used to form diminutive?
22—What is a long-tailed South American monkey?
23—Symbol for tantalum is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Not Available

Girls, come gather round—
He's tall, he's handsome
And he's courteous,
He's neither rich nor poor,
He's fun, he's generous
And intelligent—
You couldn't ask for more.
He's not too young,
He's not too old,
Nothing seems to be wrong.
He can skate and dance,
He plays cards, but wait—
He's married, girls, so long!
—G. I. in Indianapolis News

Leading Man?

"I have a leading part in a new play."

"That so? Who is your leading lady?"

"Don't have any. I lead a horse onto the stage."—Pathfinder.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Quartz Is Used Instead of Steel in the Springs of Some Types of Scales?

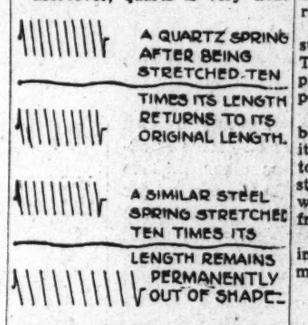
According to the General Electric Research Laboratories, hairlike filaments of fused quartz are used in place of spring steel in devices for indicating minute differences in weight. The reason for this is that, in some respects, the quartz excels even the finest quality spring steel.

Quartz, incidentally, is a combination of oxygen and silicon, the two commonest chemical elements in the earth's crust. Most sands consist of tiny fragments of quartz.

Clear natural quartz, or rock crystal, is valuable for use in the making of optical instruments. It is seldom found in large chunks, but men have learned to make objects from fused quartz by melting pieces of natural quartz in an electric furnace.

A coil spring made from hairlike filaments of this glass-like substance can be stretched to more than ten times its original length and still return to its normal length when the pressure is removed. A steel spring similarly extended would undergo a permanent deformation and would not return exactly to its original length.

Moreover, quartz is very heat


A QUARTZ SPRING AFTER BEING STRETCHED TEN
TIMES ITS LENGTH RETURNS TO ITS ORIGINAL LENGTH.
A SIMILAR STEEL SPRING STRETCHED TEN TIMES ITS
LENGTH REMAINS PERMANENTLY OUT OF SHAPE.

resistant (having an extremely high melting point) and can be used where the heat is so fierce that it would take the temper out of spring steel.

Further advantages over steel include complete resistance to humidity (freedom from rust), and resistance to corrosion due to exposure to the multiplicity of chemical used in a research laboratory.

Such quartz springs are usually suspended within a glass tube. The sample to be weighed is placed in a tiny glass "boat" suspended from the spring.

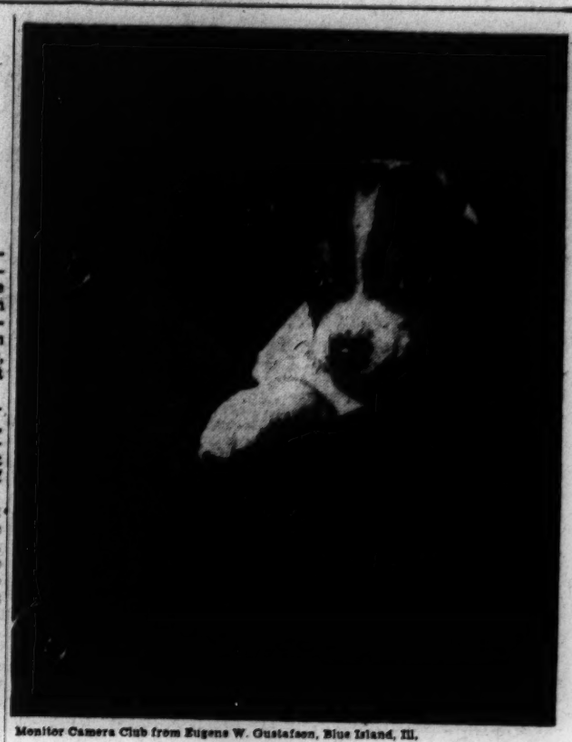
The weight of the object can be determined by how far down it forces the boat, since the length to which the coiled spring is stretched is proportional to the weight of the object suspended from the spring.

Measurements accurate to within 1/28,350 of an ounce can be made with a quartz spring.

—W. P. Keasbey

Worst Weed Tree

The ironwood tree is sometimes called the worst weed tree in the northeastern states; it spreads its seedlings so that more desirable seedlings are overshadowed and stunted.



Monitor Camera Club from Eugene W. Gustafson, Blue Island, Ill.

Pocketed Pride

Today's Quotation

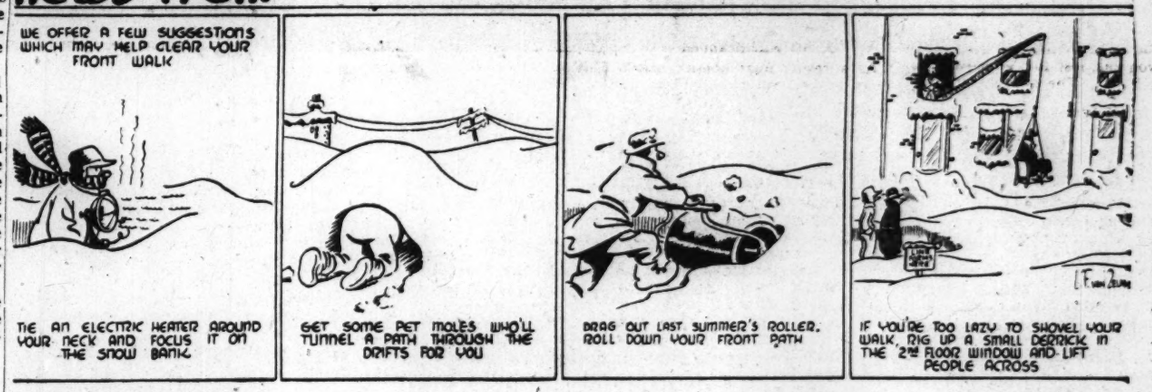
There never was a right endeavor but it succeeded. Patience and patience and we shall win at last.—EMERSON

Brevities

The ration book gives wives more tips on what to have for dinner than the cook book.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A Brazilian soprano sang a solo in a lion's cage. The well-trained animal is said to have concluded the performance by putting its head in her mouth.—Punch.

NEWS ITEM— THE HELP SHORTAGE MAY FORCE MANY TO CLEAR THEIR OWN PATHS THIS WINTER


WE OFFER A FEW SUGGESTIONS WHICH MAY HELP CLEAR YOUR FRONT WALK
TIE AN ELECTRIC HEATER AROUND YOUR NECK AND FOCUS IT ON THE SNOW BANK
GET SOME PET MOLES WHO'LL TUNNEL A PATH THROUGH THE DRIFTS FOR YOU
DRAG OUT LAST SUMMER'S ROLLER, ROLL DOWN YOUR FRONT PATH
IF YOU'RE TOO LAZY TO SHOVEL YOUR WALK, RIG UP A SMALL DERRICK IN THE 2ND FLOOR WINDOW AND LIFT PEOPLE ACROSS

Just for Fun

By O'MALLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What?*

By RODGERS

"Let's not worry about Snoopy," I told Snappy. "Unless, of course, he's already found the bones."
"I don't think he has, although he may any minute, for I know he's looking for them," Snappy replied.
"Well, let's go there! Time's a-wasting!" Peter wagged impatiently.
"Just a minute—there's another complication," Snappy cautioned.
"Oh, oh!" I thought. "We're going to earn those bones by the time we get them!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Whale of a Job*

By THE HAGERS

The Chief took off. "Good-bye, shipmates! I'll fly your plane back to the States."
Said Captain Bill, "Gib, you deserve My hearty thanks. I like your nerve!"
Tell me, what can I do for you?" Said Gib, "Please let me join your crew.
I'll scrub the deck, and hoist the sails—" Bill added, "—and fight off the whales."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Prices, Production, Wages

If the latest attack of organized labor on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index is taken by the Administration and people at large as merely an exercise in arithmetic, a serious mistake will be made. For the tone, the timing, and the content of the blast—which charges that living costs have ascended 43.5 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941 and not 23.4 claimed by the BLS—indicates that labor is deeply irked by the Administration's tactics of delay, is discouraged at the net results of the stabilization effort, and is now resolved to smash through the Little Steel Formula come inflation or high water.

The tragedy is that labor appears to believe sincerely its troubles will be over if it can just get its hands on a little more money. Unfortunately, the solution is not that simple.

It serves little purpose to argue over the correctness of labor's living-cost analysis. The Bureau is computing the cost of living in terms of the prices of certain definite required items. Last fall a committee of the American Statistical Association checked over the BLS methods and results and in general approved them.

When labor then persisted in its objections, the President named a committee, with two labor members serving on it, to further explore the matter. It is the labor members who now attack the BLS index. They take case examples and show among other things how the unusual factors that war imposes on average working families affect living costs.

These factors may give substance to labor's view; although against them must be placed both the generally higher wage rates, the higher take-home pay because of overtime, and the factor that many families now have several wage earners where previously they had but one.

These circumstances vary so widely from family to family that to attempt universal averages is futile.

Moreover, such figures fail to explain that prices are higher because there are fewer goods.

The American production record has been so astoundingly fine and the reserves of consumer goods so fat that the average buyer cannot be blamed if he fails to grasp the true picture of shortage. According to the latest Federal Reserve figures war production is now about two-thirds of the total industrial output. While it is true that the one-third still devoted to civilian production represents about 80 per cent of the 1935 to 1939 average—which illustrates the amazing accomplishment of American industry—this present civilian output is about 40 per cent below the peak reached in 1941.

In other words, during the period that labor says prices have risen 40 per cent, production has fallen by an equal amount.

Of course, this figure omits food, the largest single factor in rising living costs, but diversion of food to the armed services and lend-lease has also affected civilian supplies.

Obviously, the way to increase civilian production to the point where supply equals demand and prices are reduced is to speedily win the war, an objective fervently desired by all Americans. Until this objective is attained, however, it is clear that to pump more money into the market for short goods would (1) aggravate the pressures for higher prices, (2) upset fair distribution of available goods, (3) increase the burden on the mass of fixed-income people, including white-collar workers, those with pensions, service allowances and the like.

The mistakes of industry and agriculture in trying to capture undue profits do not excuse labor for trying to further upset the apple cart on less well organized neighbors.

Protecting Prisoners

Indignation is the natural first response to the stories about Japanese atrocities. But quickly thought turns to prisoners still in enemy hands. What can be done for them? The State Department's report on its many protests is not encouraging. Yet official measures should be continued and strengthened. More effort should be put forth to bring specific charges against specific Japanese officers. More urgent representations should be made to Swiss diplomats to be more active in representing American interests.

But those who want to protect prisoners will do well to look beyond official protests or pressures. They should recognize that Japanese mistreatment of prisoners is simply part of the whole pattern of Axis barbarism, which flaunts itself in the belief that terrorism triumphs and cannot be either restrained or punished.

The basic answer to the pagan pretense that cruelty is unrestrainable is a religious one, deriving from faith in God's providence and from understanding of the true nature of man, whether prisoner or keeper. The Christian, remembering the experiences of prisoners like Joseph, Daniel, Paul and Silas, turns to prayer, confident that "the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save."

USO—Alaska to India

Congratulations and the Nation's thanks are due the USO on the completion this week of three years of service to America's fighting men and women. Representing individuals of all races, creeds, and colors, its 800,000 volunteer workers give selflessly of their time and efforts in providing for the welfare and recreation of men and women in uniform.

With upwards of 3,000 clubs and services throughout the Western Hemisphere, including log cabins in the far reaches of the North, troops-in-transit lounges at railroad terminals, and mobile service units, the USO averages 20,000,000 visitors a month. Often offering the only opportunity for recreation in isolated areas, its entertainment ranges from sight-seeing trips in Alaska to inspect gold panning and Indian villages, to movies, stage shows, dances, and voice recordings.

USO camp shows with 122 troupes, 35 of which are traveling through the Middle and Near East to India, the South Pacific, and Australia, have proved valiant morale builders.

An organization of the people for their fighters, it deserves the continued moral, financial, and physical support of every home-front citizen.

Polish Compensation

The Polish Government-in-Exile is apparently reconciled to the adjustment of Poland's eastern borders on the basis of the Curzon Line. That seems to be the chief significance of the request the Poles have made in London and Washington for an Anglo-American expression of opinion on Polish boundaries.

So far as the eastern boundaries are concerned, the United States and Britain joined long ago in an approval of the Curzon Line as a tentative border. During the recent Polish-Russian dispute over the eastern Polish border these Governments offered the Poles no encouragement to hope for a more favorable solution. So what the Polish Government-in-Exile is now asking is not further intercession by London and Washington against the Russian claims but some indication of the compensation Poland may expect for relinquishment of the eastern provinces.

Both Russia and Britain seem ready to support Polish claims to German territory. The United States' position is less clear. Though Poland might assert a historic claim to East Prussia, the cession of this area to Poland would put large German minorities in the new Polish State or would necessitate large-scale transfers of population.

When the time comes to face this decision it will undoubtedly be pointed out that Berlin itself did not hesitate to carry out large transfers of Germanic people from the Baltic States to suit its own diplomatic convenience in 1939. But if transfers are to be avoided now, and Germanic groups placed under a foreign rule, this arrangement too has a precedent approved by Hitler in the case of the Tyrolean Austrians left to Italian mercies for Germany's own political reasons.

It was tolerable for Teutons to be transferred in one case, and left under foreign rule in another, so that Berlin could prepare for aggressive war. So it is unlikely that either of these arrangements will seem intolerable for the sake of re-ordering Europe in such a way as to reduce the German threat. Berlin has set the precedents for dealing with the problem of Polish compensation. And these precedents are only sharpened by the treatment of non-Germanic peoples by the Nazis. It should not be surprising if at the end of this war a strong and independent Poland seems more necessary to European peace than a strong Germany.

Another tactical mistake of this war was Aunt Gussie's jilting of that butter-and-egg man on purely social grounds.

"Forever Blowing Bubbles"

Night Flight to Pearl Harbor

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

Oct. 15 (West from San Francisco)—It is nearly 6 p. m. In succession, a PBY and a Ventura descend out of the darkening sky, glide over rows of parked planes, and disappear onto a landing strip beyond.

Poised at one of the seaplane ramps is a bulky PB2Y3, a four-engined bomber which has been converted into a freight and passenger carrier for just such hops as this 2,000-mile run between San Francisco and Pearl Harbor. Beyond Pearl, the Naval Air Transport Service—to which this seaplane belongs—spreads its network across the South Pacific all the way to Australia.

The PB2Y3 weighs about 30 tons unloaded. Tonight, she is carrying 3,500 pounds of cargo, thousands of gallons of gasoline, officers and crew of 10, plus 215 pounds of me and my luggage.

The plane is about a story high and is entered amidships by means of a flight of stairs on wheels. The forward section of the plane body has two decks. Topside in the bow is the flight compartment which opens into the bridge, occupied by navigator, radio man, and flight engineer.

Directly below the flight compartment is a freight hold and below the bridge is a cabin with four bunks and two seats. Ordinarily, these planes carry several passengers.

The midships compartment accommodates the galley—ice box, electric stove, sink, etc. —and two more seats for passengers. The next compartment is a cabin with four bunks for flight personnel, and aft of that comes a cavernous storage space reaching back to the tail.

Shortly before seven, the four big engines begin turning. A tractor eases the big ship down the ramp into the water. At 7:15, she makes a long, slow take-off, rises, circles, and soars west between patterns of stars and city lights.

In the absence of the regular flight cook, a radio man whips up an excellent meal of fillet mignon, fried potatoes, mixed raw vegetable salad, and canteloupe for dessert. . . .

Lights on a night flight: gleam of moon, a bright highway across the water reaching almost to the rear gunner's empty turret; pale, diffused light of clouds scattered in cupfuls across the sky; engine exhausts, like blowtorches, discharging jets of blue flame; steady, reassuring luminescence of instrument dials in the dark; faint pattern of whitecaps 6,000 feet below; above, light of stars guiding us out across the Pacific, 14 hours over water to Pearl City, Oahu.

* * *

OAHU, Oct. 16

Pearl Harbor lies below but it is difficult to detect the remaining scars of that defeat until someone points out the Arizona, her guns and superstructure visible above the water. Our PB2Y3 eases in for a landing and draws up at the Pan American dock. The Pan Am office is a low, green building in a Hollywood-esque set of palms, lush shrubbery, and hibiscus. The young man in charge telephones for a conveyance, arranges your hotel accommodations while you rub the sleep out of your eyes and think, "I can tell it's Hawaii by the fresh pineapple on the waiting-room table."

Well, it is and it isn't. Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are—as the geography books leave no doubt—on the island of Oahu. Hawaii is another island, the biggest of the group. These islands plus Maui, Molokai, Kauai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kahoolawee are the principal islands in the Territory of Hawaii.

The servicemen pronounce Oahu "Wahoo" —just like a college yell.

* * *

Honolulu notes, war and otherwise:

Pineapples grow abundantly on thousands of acres but, for some mysterious reason, pineapple juice is always served out of cans. . . . Hotels don't rent rooms, they rent beds. . . . Men of all services crowd buses, restaurants, shooting galleries, carnivals, hotels. Sometimes out of more than a hundred people in a restaurant, there will be scarcely a handful of civilians.

Blackout is strictly enforced. Anyone caught out after 10 o'clock curfew without a blackout card is subject to arrest. The territory is still under military law. . . . There's no food rationing. But despite the richness of the land, fresh vegetables are rare on restaurant and hotel dining-room tables. More vegetables are being grown now on Oahu than formerly and some are flown in air-express from the other islands. But the supply is not plentiful.

Beef in some form is almost always on the menu. Some is imported from the mainland and some is raised in the territory. Hawaii Island is said to have the second biggest cattle ranch under the U. S. flag. . . . After a visit on the mainland, it seems odd to have a waiter replenish your butter supply not once but twice in the course of a meal.

(Two lines censored). Immediate discovery: Any resemblance between the Beach at Waikiki and Broadway ukulele songs concerning same is positively a mirage.

JOHN BEAUFORT

Mirror of World Opinion

How to Spell Hight

Once upon a time, seventy-four years ago today, an able young Indianapolis newspaperman became convinced that he could publish a better newspaper. There had been much in his career to persuade him that his decision were likely to be right. . . . The man's name was John Hampden Holliday. The newspaper that he founded was The Indianapolis News. The date was December 7, 1869, six months after his twenty-third birthday.

As time went on, the young man succeeded in realizing his ambitions. One of his best attributes was his firmness of principle. Some people thought he was especially gifted in the quality of his prejudices. . . .

Some fifty years ago, Mr. Holliday felt that his printers were not setting his editorials as he wrote them. He wrote his editorials by hand, and it is a matter of legend in the printing craft of Indianapolis that his chirography was not a model for the school copybooks. The printers did their best, but Mr. Holliday still thought they were not following copy, as the saying goes. So he issued an order that his copy must be followed to the letter.

The printers and proofreaders accepted the challenge. They made sure—doubly sure—that the next editorial that Mr. Holliday sent over was perfectly set. They followed copy to the letter. They sent the proof to Mr. Holliday. In no time at all Mr. Holliday came into the composing room waving the proof. He called the printers together and pointed on the proof to a word—clear evidence that they had not followed copy. But the printers were prepared with evidence of their innocence. They pointed to his copy. They were right. They had set the word as he had written it. So he reconciled the conflict by ordering it run in the paper, then and henceforth, as he had spelled it. That is why The News still spells the word without the "e"—hight.—*Indianapolis News.*

Fulbright Deserves Promotion

Representative James W. Fulbright of Arkansas has told his friends that he will be a candidate for the Senate next year if he is convinced that his support will be 'strong enough. It would be a national loss if such support does not develop. Fulbright has shown himself to be of senatorial caliber, a refreshing contrast to the pompous hacks whose voices are all too loud on Capitol Hill.

Fulbright, a newcomer to the House, wrote history with his resolution on the postwar collaboration. He has shown an informed and intelligent approach to national and international problems. . . .

In the Senate, Fulbright would have greater opportunity to exercise his talents in the writing of a practical and enduring foreign policy. . . . Arkansas could bring distinction to itself and serve the Nation as well by promoting this young congressman to the Senate.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

We Must Remember Him

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

If American journalism will always remember William Allen White, it will survive. For in his love for people and interest in their affairs, his common touch with all mankind, lies the basic secret of this profession. Add his eager and reportorial curiosity to his unceasing wit and his righteous anger at injustice and his utter wholesomeness, and you have the complete recipe. And if you add Sallie White, the lovely wife who was an eager participating professional partner in everything he did, you see once more why Will White's career holds for all Americans a heart-filling lesson.

It is almost too personal to tell of this writer's first intimate meeting with Mr. White. A young Washington correspondent going abroad on assignment, I was standing at the rail of a liner watching the sun slip under the waves on our last day out from Plymouth. Mr. White came up to watch the sunset, too. He always savored every offered moment of beauty. And he took occasion to say: "We've watched you and your wife on this trip. You go right ahead the way you are. Sallie and I like your standards: they're the same standards we have always had."

Thus began a friendship which we shared with many thousands of other couples who loved the Whites and found constant inspiration in their joyous partnership. We shared this friendship with countless humble folk of Kansas and with all the Presidents of the United States of Mr. White's adult lifetime and with the great of bar and bench, stage and easel; yes, and with the great chefs and art-lovers and experts in living. For, with all the genuineness of Mr. White's status as an Emporia editor, he was also a citizen of the world.

American journalism must remember Mr. White's Kansan authenticity. He was first and foremost a hard-working, shrewd Emporia editor. The great bulk of his writing must have been about local affairs. Much of it was, indeed, universal in import and appeal, but it was about Emporia and specific Emporia people. And so let our newspapers remember their roots. Let us not lose our regional color, blotted out by the flamboyance of syndicated columnists. Let us not continue the gradual desiccation of local editorial pages.

News begins in the block or the quarter-section where you live. Newspapers need to remember that, in days of paper rationing and the tide of war bulletins and Washington dispatches. If they want an infallible competitive advantage over radio, there it is.

American journalism must remember Mr. White's wrath. He was never an abusive or rancorous man, but his greatest work was done at white heat, aroused at injustice. The editorial which shot him to national fame was struck off the anvil of indignation, and the editorial which won the Pulitzer prize was a cry against suppression of the truth. His words could strike with stinging precision, but with a good humor which never left a sting. The secret of his invective was its fairness.

American journalism must remember Mr. White's idealism. He was an unswerving man of faith. His faith was in the essential reality of goodness. Once, writing of this idealist's creed, he said: "He is convinced with Job that his Redeemer liveth, that life is worthwhile, that dreams come true, that man's visions are God's reality." Again he wrote: "Every friend of my childhood who is living is my friend today. I have never had a major quarrel with anyone, and I am not conscious of having an enemy. No one ever tried to do me wrong. No one ever betrayed me, nor so far as I know ever tried to hurt me or to swindle me. I have found humanity good, with much more that was fine than false. . . ."

American journalism must remember Mr. White's wit. Its flashes lit every page of his writing, every hour of his life. It drove his points home. It brought down all the pomposity around him. Remember the day in 1936 when Franklin Roosevelt, campaigning by train through Kansas, paused in Emporia. Mr. White trudged down to the depot and stood in the crowd. He was spotted by his old friend, the President, and summoned to the rear platform with a Rooseveltian quip. But Mr. White stole the show by reciting: "Shoot if you must this old, gray head, but spare your country's flag. . . ."

American journalism must remember Mr. White's wholesomeness. That is a starchy word, but it means something. Mr. and Mrs. White, hand in hand, typified all the clean, sweet love which lives radiantly in the homes of the Nation. His wit had spice, a piquant twinkle, but it was pure and clean as the water he always chose to drink or the wind sweeping down the Colorado valley he loved.

That is why I think Mr. White was the greatest editor America ever had. He has left us a wondrous legacy, if we only choose to make it ours.

Examining the Rules Committee

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The House starts debating the soldiers' vote bill today under a "rule" handed down by the powerful Rules Committee. There is a good deal of talk today about Congress reforming itself. A good many people would like to see this done, believing Congress should be a greater check on the Executive. But if Congress turns over a new leaf, it will be because Congress does the job itself—nobody else can.

The House has a Rules Committee because it is just too big to run itself without a managerial group. The House has 435 members. Just to take a roll call requires 35 minutes. A roll call can be forced if supported by one-fifth of the membership. Unless restraint is exercised, the whole time would be occupied calling rolls. Accordingly, the House meets customarily as "Committee of the Whole" and proceeds under a "rule," or allocation of time and procedure, handed down by the guiding Rules Committee.

A good way to think of it is a hand at a faucet, turning the water on and off. The "water" is oratory, and the "hand" is the Rules Committee. In this instance, the proposed "rule" or plan of procedure on soldiers' votes would limit general debate to four hours. Another provision of the "rule" might permit opponents of the simplified Federal ballot to avoid a direct roll call. Mr. Roosevelt has demanded that opponents of the bill "stand up and be counted."

I am not interested in the soldiers' vote issue here, except for purpose of illustration. I am trying to show the enormous power of the Rules Committee. It can throttle many issues by refusing to grant a "rule." The committee is composed of six Southern Democrats, two non-Southern Democrats, and five Republicans. Something like the Rules Committee is obviously necessary to conduct the affairs of the unwieldy House. But how did these 13 powerful figures happen to be picked?

The answer is that seniority obviously played a major part. The "baby" member of the committee has served three terms. The senior member and chairman, Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D), of Illinois, is now in his nineteenth two-year term. His second in rank, Representative Eugene E. Cox (D), of Georgia, is in his tenth term (20 years). Ranking behind him on the Democratic side is Howard W. Smith of Virginia in his seventh term. Martin Dies of Texas is in his sixth term.

On the Republican side, the ranking member is Hamilton Fish of New York. He will be chairman if the Republicans win the next Presidential election. He is in his twelfth term. It becomes at once apparent that this is a manifestation of the famous (or infamous) "seniority rule" of Congress.

This rule is the despair of bright young members. They come to Washington intent on reform. A new member would have to cool his heels around Congress for a decade or so before he got to be chairman of a big committee.

Congressmen stay in Congress generally if they have "safe" seats. Let us examine the top men of the Rules Committee.

Chairman Sabath, a Democratic liberal who has won 19 congressional campaigns, comes from a gerrymandered Chicago city district that includes only 112,116 persons. Only 40,000 votes were cast in 1942.

Second ranking Democrat on the all-powerful committee is Mr. Cox. Only 3,794 votes were cast in his poll-tax district last election. All but one vote were for him.

Congressman Smith of Virginia is third ranking Democrat. Only 15,448 votes were cast in his poll-tax district.

It is hard to think of any rational defense of the seniority system. The Rules Committee is only one of about 80 committees that practice it. And the seniority system is only one of about a dozen or more customs which sap efficiency, neutralize ability, and produce disrespect for Congress just when it wants to be liked. But, as I said before, nobody can reform Congress but Congress.

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